The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Strikers Sent to Prison for Intimidating Workmen.

Arrival of the Irish National Band.

Word from Prominent Catholics Respecting the Orange Procession.

The Liberal Programme to Be Adopted at Baltimore on First Ballot.

THE STRIKES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The strikers received another legal lesson to-day, some of their number being sent to prison for violent intimidation. Four cabinet makers on strike were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions charged with assault and battery on a new workman who declined to strike. On June 12, the prisoners and ten or twelve others went to a workshop to compel him to join them, and said to him: "You are the only one at work, and you ought to strike!" "I have nothing to do with you," he said. Becoming alarmed at the demonstration, he seized a wrench to protect himself. The four prisoners then attacked him, knocked him down and choked and struck him on the head. The prisoners, and two or three others who were present, denied that they struck complainant until he had attacked them with a wrench, but the Court evidently placed no reliance upon their testimony. In charging of the case Justice Shandley said he would find the prisoners guilty of the assault. Said he: "Here fourteen or fifteen men go to this place to interfere with one man, which they had no right to do. The law cannot interfere with these strikers a long as they act lawfully. They have a right to hold their meetings and pass such resolutions as they may think proper. But when they commit a breach of the peace the law will punish them. The prisoners will each be confined in the City Prison for ten days."

THE IRISH BAND.

Among the passengers arrived by the Abyssinia to-day were the Irish National Band, of Dublin. When a difficulty arose about royal permission to the Grenadier and Irish Constabulary Bands, P. S. Gilmore engaged the corps. They sailed from Queenstown on the 19. They are a fine-looking body of men, and, by their accent, show that, with few of them, the name is their only claim to Irish nationality. They were dressed in citizens' clothes, although they have a very showy uniform of green, faced with white and gold trimmings. The cap is the regulation French peak, lightly ornamented with bullion. The music are forty in number, with instrumental the reed and string variety, thus making them, in reality, a double band. Mr. Edmund Clements is their Director. They are very anxious that they shall not be mistaken for the Constabulary Band. They went at the Canard dock by an agent of Gilmore, who saw to the delivery of the baggage to the Narragansett steamer, which piloted them around the city, a great sight seeing following.

CARD FROM PROMINENT CATHOLICS

In regard to the Orangemen's procession has been issued, from which the following is an extract: "We have but a simple duty to perform to our own consciences. Though too late to have any concession made by Orangemen, it is happily not too late to raise a strong voice against any interference with the disruption of the Orange processionists. We assume no right to do this in this way, further than which the accidental mixing up of our names in the abortive negotiations for unison gives us. Let it be remembered that the route of the procession chosen gives not the shadow of excuse for opposing it in any way, and that any hostile exhibition, however small, must now be placed to the credit of an actual encounter. In self-respect, in the name of patriotism and religion, in the cause of humanity, we implore Irishmen and Irishwomen, young and old, to keep away—as far as possible—from the line of march on the 12th of July, and to abstain, on that day, and before and after that day, from any hostile demonstration, by look, word, or manner." Signed by Stephen J. Meany, 37 Conygham, Robert White.

COTTON STATEMENT.

There has been more than usual anxiety to learn the result of the actual count of cotton on hand at Liverpool, which is annually taken at the close of June. The following are the figures: Stock of cotton of all kinds at Liverpool, June 29, by actual count, 1,011,000 bales. Previous estimate, 980,000 bales. Excess of count over estimate, 31,000 bales. The *Journal of Commerce* says of this showing: "This is a far more favorable statement than the one of last year, when the stock of the United States, by actual count, was 560,000 bales against a previous estimate of only 500 bales, showing over the estimate a total of 135,000 bales. The total increase this year is only 31,000 bales, of which 5,900 bales are the products of this country.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The *Express* this evening has a table showing the probabilities of the Baltimore Convention. It says, in summing up: The whole number of votes at Baltimore is 732. Two-thirds will be 488. The Liberal element already has 132 votes more than two-thirds, and the Liberal programme will be carried on the first ballot.

THE DIAMOND DIGGINGS.

A letter from DeBeer's, in the African diamond diggings, has the following: On May 9, the post for Cape Town was unusually valuable. It is difficult to say how valuable. It is certain that it contained a pounds' weight of diamonds, and the value of this, with the money orders, bank-notes and other currency, is roughly estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000. The mails were made up and heaped by a window only opened by a bolt, without the security of iron bars or rods. The Postmaster was absent from his office for ten minutes, during which time a pane of glass was taken out of the window, the bolt drawn back, the window opened, and the bag walked off with. The most destructive force, hundreds strong, was at once organized, and commenced hunting for the thief. The post was detained for some hours, but all in vain. Not the slightest clue has the robber left behind him, and it is questionable whether, after the start he had, he will be ever found."

FINANCIAL EVENTS.

During the past week, have not been generally important; but, amid the prevailing dullness, some features are regarded as encouraging. The supply of capital has been abundant, at 3 to 5 per cent on call, and 6 to 7 per cent on prime business paper. Foreign exchanges have been strong, with an advance to 110 for prime bankers' sixty-days sterling, and 110 5-8 for sight. This advance in exchange was one of the most important events of the week, as it led to an immediate revival of gold and bullion exports, the outflow by the Cunard steamers being $2,830,000. The continuance of our foreign commerce continues to show large imports, without any increase in the produce exports. From January 1 to date in New York alone has imported $224,623,-000 in merchandize, against $136,401,347 last year and $147,995,288 in 1870. These imports are without a precedent in the history of the city. From January 1 to date New York has received 106,650,647 in produce, against 74,407,160 last year, and $87,969,020 in 1870.

IN THE GOLD ROOM

the dealings of the week were characterized by depression, resulting in a decline of 1 per cent. From this point there was a steady upward movement, and at the close sales were made as high as 112 3-4 to 113 7-8. The recovery in gold premium has been the natural result of the advance in exchange and the arrival in specie shipments.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were in better demand for the week, and close the highest prices of the season were made. The investment demand for railway mortgages has also increased.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

speculation has been noted chiefly for dullness, although some wide fluctuations have taken place in two stocks—Erie and Pacific Mail. Erie advanced to 58 3-4, and afterward declined to 54 3-8, with the latest transactions in the vicinity of 55. These fluctuations have been in close sympathy with the changes on the London Stock Exchange. Pacific Mail advanced to 74 3-4 and then fell off to 71 1-8, with a subsequent rally to 73. Ohios advanced 1 7-8 per cent. Canton declined 4 per cent, and Quicksilver advanced 2 3-4 per cent. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were ¼ to 1½ per cent, except in Wabash, which fluctuated only 1 per cent. The changes during the week represent less business, except, possibly, in Erie and Pacific Mail, than for any previous week this year. The attendance on the Stock Exchange has been slim. The stock market, at the final close, was dull and generally steady. Erie was weak, and declined to 55 3-4@55 7-8.

CLOSING RATES.

The money market closed up easy to-day, at 4@5 per cent on call. Foreign exchange was quiet, and rates firm. Gold was strong and higher this afternoon, closing at 113 3-4. Central Pacific bonds closed at 105@105 1-8; Union Pacific firsts, 94 3-8@94 1-2; land grants, 81 3-4@82 7-8; incomes, 87 3-8@87 1-2.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was limited. The very warm weather checks any inclination to do business. Most grades are lower, especially medium extras. Fresh ground shipping extras are not plenty. At the close the market was dull and easier for most grades. The wheat market closed more active, and is easier for shipping qualities. Winter very quiet and lower.

PORK

moderately active, with unchanged prices.

[To the Associated Press.]

MCUNN AND BARNARD.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Unfounded rumors of the resignations of Judges McUnn and Barnard were current to-day.

WIRGEL

accused of perjury in the Tilden-Butler suit, has been given till July 15 to procure bail.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges will adjourn over for the Fourth of July only.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. A Jones has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer, in place of Major James Haggerty, resigned.

TOM SCOTT

has succeeded in getting control of another line to Philadelphia via Perth, Amboy, and Camden.

THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

A number of Irish citizens intend to issue a card urging their countrymen to desist from any hostile demonstrations on the 12th of July.

THE ERIE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It is understood that General Devin will be re-elected to his present position of Vice President of the Erie Railway at the approaching meeting of the Directors, in July next.

SWINDLER CAPTURED.

The London *Times*, received to-day, mentions the capture there of LaGrave, the notorious New York swindler, who was held to await the arrival of the New York police.

THE STRIKES.

Four strikers who assaulted workmen who would not strike, to-day, got ten days each in the City Prison.

The boss horse shoers yesterday decided upon a charge of fifty cents extra for shoeing, to meet the demands of the journeymen.

Six hundred packing-box makers have struck for an advance of thirty-three per cent.

There is nothing especially new in reference to the strikers. The stablemen still hold out. This morning the Eight-Hour League distributed about $2,000 in relief money. Printers have been unemployed over six weeks, and have received nothing. A number of cabinetmakers are expected to go back to the ten-hour system next week. Many furnituremakers find it cheaper to get goods in other cities, and some are buying in Boston.

GREELEY TO VISIT THE JUBILEE.

A Committee from Boston extended to-day to Horace Greeley an invitation from the International Jubilee Executive Committee and city of Boston to visit that city. Mr. Greeley accepted the invitation, and will go on July 3.

TAMMANY SACHEM.

Ex-Governor Seymour was last night installed as Tammany Sachem. In his address he indorsed the Cincinnati ticket and platform.

REV. DR. NELLIGAN,

of Nassau, who has been missing since Thursday week, was found yesterday in Rockaway, L. I.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Officers Murdered in Texas—The Kiowas on the War Path—Reported Combination in the Territories.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 29.—The *Civilian* publishes a letter, dated Fredericksburg, Texas, June 19, stating that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith, and eight men were surprised by 60 Indians and killed, between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro. Out of 13 in McKenzie's party only 3 escaped.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Official reports to the Indian Bureau from the Indian country, represent that the Kiowa Indians are reported to have left their reservation and gone to Texas on a marauding expedition, but that they will be forced to return without the interference of the military. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are afraid that in the suppression of the expedition of the Kiowas, their own may innocently suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the Kiowas. They contend that, unless the latter abandon their trip into Texas, they (the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes) will combine and declare war against the Kiowas. It is the belief of the Indian Agents that these threats will be successful, and that the few Kiowas now in Texas will immediately retreat to their reservation.

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—A late Denver (Col.) *Tribune* says, editorially, that various correspondents of that paper in Southern Colorado and New Mexico state that extensive and combined depredations are seriously apprehended in the sparsely settled parts of those Territories. The Kiowas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Navajoes, and Apaches held frequent councils during the past winter, at which it was endeavored to disinnate all tribal prejudices, and effect a combination for a general Indian war. Recent murders and robberies in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and other places are referred to as evidence of the intent of the Indians; but whether a complete combination has been effected is not known. The *Tribune* further states that a letter from a prominent United States officer, dated at Fort Sill, June 12, says that the warriors of the Apaches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are organizing ostensibly for an attack on the Utes of Colorado, but the officer thinks the rally on the frontier is really their object, and the Government authorities are doing all they can to break up the movement.

Wm. Cullen Bryant for the Presidency.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The *Picayune*, in a long editorial urging the nomination of Wm. Cullen Bryant by the Baltimore Convention, says: "By all who have deplored, with Carl Schurz, ex-Governor Cox, David A. Wells, Colonel Green, of the Boston *Post*; Manton Marble, of the *World*; Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Register*, and B. Gratz Brown himself, the great opportunity that was lost at Cincinnati, and who have been anxious to rectify the singular and grotesque unfitness of Horace Greeley's nomination, the designation of Wm. Cullen Bryant in place of Greeley on a National Reform ticket for the Presidency would be hailed with enthusiastic joy, as the thing which they had sought with harrowing solicitude, and grieved, almost to the point of despair, not to have found."

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Sunday over the Southern States, with light to fresh southerly winds and areas of rain over the western portion, and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds over the eastern portion. Partly cloudy weather, areas of rain, and light to fresh northerly winds north and west of the Ohio Valley. Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds for the Middle States. Clear and partially cloudy weather, and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds for New England.

Railroad Election.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—An exciting contest took place to-day, on the election of Directors of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad. Louisville heretofore had a majority in the Board, but to-day the counties along the line combined and outvoted the city, electing a majority of members. This is regarded as looking to the extension of the road from Elizabethtown to Lexington.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Paris special states that a Cabinet crisis is expected shortly, members of the Right in the Assembly having resolved to actively oppose the Government. Marshal McMahon is proposed as the successor of Thiers, in case he resigns. The unsettled state of affairs of the Government causes apprehensions in monetary circles.

PARIS, June 29.—Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, to-night signed the treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which has been for some time in negotiation.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A special Mexican despatch says that the occupation of Saltillo by Trevino is confirmed, Revultas having retired. Cevallos announces that he will move toward Monterey on the 1st of July. It is rumored that Quiroga is moving toward Camargo, but nothing definite is known. Garza Ayala occupied Cerralvo and other small villages unopposed. A detachment of cavalry from Camargo arrived at Matamoras yesterday, for the purpose of operating against "Portugal."

SPAIN.

NEW YORK, June 29.—It is stated that the Spanish authorities have promulgated orders for the release of Dr. Houard.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree is promulgated in the *Gaceta* to-day dissolving the Cortes, ordering elections for members on August 24, and convoking a new Cortes for Sept. 15.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 29.—Arrangements of the most elaborate character have been made for the celebration of Dominion Day in Windsor, on Monday. It will include public addresses, brigade maneuvres and a sham battle by the volunteers now in camp there.

Considerable excitement was caused in Windsor, this morning, by the finding in the woods of the dead body of C. Cornwell, a leading resident of the town of Colchester. The matter is now being investigated.

THE ARBITRATION.

Text of Instructions Sent to Bancroft Davis—Opening Speech by Counsel Sclopis.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A Washington despatch says the following are the instructions received by Bancroft Davis at Geneva concerning the response of the United States to the declaration made by the Board of Arbitrators on the subject of indirect claims, and which he officially communicated to the Tribunal:

The declaration made by the Tribunal on June 19, individually and collectively, respecting the claims presented by the United States for award by the Tribunal of 1. Loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag 2. Enhanced payments of insurance. 3. Prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, is accepted by the President of the United States as determinative of their judgment on the important question of public law involved. The agent of the United States is authorized to say that consequently the above-mentioned claims will not be further insisted on before the Tribunal of the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made to this Government.

At the session of the Tribunal, yesterday, Lord Tenterden, agent of the British Government, stated that he was authorized to say that Her Majesty's Government found nothing in the declaration of the Arbitrators to which they could not assent consistently with their view of the interpretation of the effect of the Treaty of Washington; and, assuming that the Arbitrators would, on the statement made by the agent of the United States, declare that the indirect claims are henceforth to be excluded from their consideration, he was instructed, on that being done, to withdraw the application for an adjournment made by him on June 15, and to present the British argument. The Tribunal thereupon formally made the declaration desired by Lord Tenterden, and the application for an adjournment was at once withdrawn and the British argument proceeded.

It is understood at the State Department that while Chas. Francis Adams, in discussion with his colleagues, fairly presented the views of the American Government, he finally acquiesced in the opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, British Arbitrator, and in so doing carried with him the other Arbitrators.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A special despatch from Geneva says that the session of the Arbitrators on the Alabama claims was mainly occupied in giving a technical form and completeness to the results already obtained. The first matter considered was the record of yesterday's proceedings, an agreement upon which, in such a case, is very important, as is the official form of expression of the position of either side, and the exact points of difference as well as of agreement, consequently it is a document in which the misplacing of a participle may give a false color and destroy the labor of days. The true expression to be used in reference to the indirect claims and what has been done in Geneva is that these claims have been disposed of upon their preliminary consideration by the Tribunal, which was suitable to the dignity of the Court, and satisfactory to both parties. It is inaccurate to say that the President of the United States consented to the withdrawal of the indirect claims, or that the indirect claims have been adjudicated upon.

Count Sclopis, in his opening speech, thanked the Court for the honor that he had received in being called upon to preside, and said: "This Tribunal signifies that a new direction has been given to the ideas governing the policy of nations most advanced in civilization, in which an elevated sphere of politics prevail over the tendencies of the ancient routine of wars, and places the interests of humanity above those of policy. Such work is hailed by every generous heart as the fulfilment of the wishes expressed in the Congress of Paris in 1856—to refer points of difference to friendly Powers. Thanks to the initiative of the statesmen of England and the United States, this idea bears fruit. History will tell how, amid recrimination on both sides, a way may always be left open for the settlement of disputes peaceably. This must have required great firmness of conviction and devotion to the interests of humanity. I think the jury lacked the moral courage to acquit her, as shown by their recommendation to Executive clemency. This is the opinion of their friends in Boone County, who taunt the unfortunate jurors with charges of cowardice and say that if Mrs. Clem was not proven guilty her case ought not to be left in the hands of the Executive.

—W. A. Bartlett will deliver the oration at Aurora on July 4, where a good celebration will be held.

—The burnt district of Hanhos O., is rapidly being rebuilt with fine edifices.

—Governor Washburn has received a despatch that Wisconsin has won a suit in the United States Circuit Court, at St. Paul, relative to logs seized on the St. Croix & Superior Railroad land, and that the State is awarded $10 per 1,000 for them, amounting to some $80,000.

—Louis Numane succeeds Colonel George W. Carter as editor of the *National Republican* at New Orleans.

—Richard C. Parsons, of Cleveland, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio District.

—Mrs. Cruthburn and daughter, of Pine Bluff, Ark., were burned to death on June 25.

—A man named Climes, from Bexar County, Pa., was, on Saturday, robbed of $7,000, in a car on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

—The Iowa Democracy will meet at Des Moines on July 25 and the Liberals on the preceding day. It is expected that a mixed ticket will be placed in the field.

Court Circular.

LONG BRANCH, June 29.—President Grant remained at his cottage this morning, receiving few visitors. This afternoon he drove out and visited the Long Branch Camping Ground. This evening Secretary Robeson and wife arrived from New York, and were driven to the President's cottage, where they will remain a few days.

Twenty-five car loads of people arrived this evening, filling the hotels.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

Some idea of the immensity of the work undertaken in spanning the East River by a suspension bridge may be gathered from the financial exhibit of the company that has the work in hand. Although the work is but just begun, the expenditures have reached the enormous sum of $2,005,380.49. The heaviest sums paid out are for material and labor, $739,909; engineering department, $196,309; land, land damages, and buildings, $232,973; salaries and material, $213,000; and to William C. Kingsley for superintending the work, $125,009. The Committee report that they have continued with the construction of the bridge as rapidly as circumstances permitted. The tower on the Brooklyn side has been carried up to an elevation of 100 feet above high water, and is progressing steadily upward. The foundation of the tower on the New York side has been sunk to its final depth of about eighty feet, and if no accidents intervene will be finished to high water mark within a month.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 29.—Down—Propellers Lady Franklin, Roanoke, City of Detroit, Cambria, Stake Onsonta and Parana, Schooners James Sawyer, Kate Kelly, Osborne, Moses Gage, Wm. O. Brown, Emma Magee, Sea Bird, American Union, Rambler, Winona, Rising Star, and Senator Blood. Up—Propellers Mayflower, Missouri, and St. Louis, Fred Martin, Martin Schooners Sunrise, Mortimer, Lafayette Brown. Wind southwest.

MARRIED.

BAWTIN—MARSH—At Ann Arbor, Mich., at the residence of the bride's grandparents, June 26, by the Rev. L. H. Pratt, Walter Hawtin and Lelia Marsh, both of Chicago. No cards.

FORT—VOSE—Wednesday evening, June 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Swing, Mr. James M. Fort and Miss Manty W. Vose.

FULLER—GREEN—On Tuesday, 25th inst, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Abel R. Bridges, William G. Fuller and Miss Minnie Green, both of Chicago. No cards.

RATE—KELLY—On Saturday, June 29th, by Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Mr. Thomas Rate and Miss Sarah Kelley, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CURTIS—The funeral of the late Samuel C. Curtis will take place at his residence, 116 Indiana-av, on Sunday, June 30, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Carriages to leave Lincoln Park at 1:30 o'clock. The friends are invited.

WHITMORE—June 28, of cholera infantum, Charles Sumner, only son of C. S. and Mary E. Whitmore, aged 3 months and 15 days.

Funeral to-day, at 2:30 p. m., from the residence, 208 Thirty-third-st. Friends invited to attend.

The New England and Kentucky papers copy.

SCHAUMBURGH—After a lingering illness, Mary Ann, wife of John Schaumburgh, aged 39 years.

Funeral from the late residence, 1,000 Wabash-av, at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, June 30. Friends invited to attend.

WIGGINS—Leonard G., youngest child of John B. and Sarah E. Wiggins.

Funeral on Sunday, at 4 p. m.

WILSON—Of cholera infantum, on the 26th inst., Jessie Ursula Wilson, only child of Jessie and Charles S. Wilson, aged 16 months and 27 days.

STAMP—At the residence of his mother, in this city, on the 27th inst., Mr. Charles E. Stamp, aged 30 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

Mr. Stamp was born at Dayton, O., where his remains were taken for interment, in the Woodland Cemetery there.

KNOX—Of diabetes, on the 29th inst., at Waukesha Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wisconsin, Mr. James F. Knox, late of Chicago, in his 26th year.

Mr. Knox was son of Mrs. O. P. Knox, and brother of George W. Knox, of the Chicago bar, and was widely known among the young men of the wholesale drug business of the city, with whom he was long associated.

SPANTON—In this city, June 28, 1872, Minnie J., wife of John Spanton; aged 22 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 125 Wentworth avenue, this Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Friends are invited.

Detroit papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is an common occurrence to-day, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Callaway's), stands in the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Camping Uniforms.—Peter Hand, of 165 West North Clark-st. and 139 Dearborn-av, who has furnished the uniforms on former occasions, is enabled to manufacture such for the coming season, at shortest notice, and the following low prices: Wide-awake suits, $1 63; Tannery, $1 35; Greeley men's, $1 90. All are invited to call and see samples.

HATS.

ATTENTION!

(TOP REGIMENT),

EVERYBODY, AND FRIENDS.

I will MAKE A PRESENT of a NEAT and HANDSOME CANE to every gentleman who buys a PEARL CASSIMERE or a GREELEY & BROWN HAT, from to-day until July 4. Stock unlimited and strictly first-class.

SCOTT,

"THE" HATTER,

21 Madison-st.,

(Between the Sherman and Briggs Houses.)

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and drill. Order of JOHN WHITNEY, Recorder.

St. George's Benevolent Association.

The regular meeting of the above association will be held on Monday, July 1, at 8 p. m., sharp, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. Business of importance to be attended to. By order WM. WAYMAN, Pres't. Geo. C. Scarborough, Rec. Sec. Chas. Woollet, Richard Sealer, Trustees.

St. George.

The St. George Benevolent Association will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, July 1, at 8 o'clock, in the Builders' and Mechanics' Exchange, corner Lasalle and Fifth-sts.

JAMES JOHN, President.

Notice to Plumbers.

The Plumbers' Union will meet Monday evening, July 1, at Bohemian Hall, on Taylor-st., between Canal and Beach, at 8 o'clock precisely. By Order of the Committee.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

Court Pioneer of the West, No. 1,815, C. O. F., meets at Forester's Hall, 82 West Randolph-st, at 8 p. m., on Tuesday, July 2. A full attendance to arrange for picnic on the 16th is ordered.

M. J. McHUGH, Secretary.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.

A meeting of the above society will take place in the school-room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon-sts, on Tuesday evening next, July 2, at 8 o'clock.

D. I. MACKELLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the United Order of American Operative Plasterers is convened to take place at Harbon Hall, 122 West Twelfth-st, on Monday, July 1, 1872, at which all members are earnestly requested to attend, at 2 o'clock, sharp.

E. BOLLAN, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago Dock Company,

Room 21, Central Union Block.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city, at the office of the company, on Tuesday, July 2, 1872, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

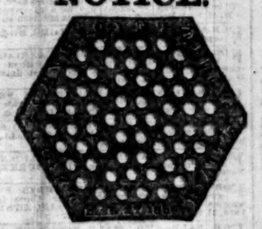
O. H. DUFFEY, Secretary.

Chicago, June 27, 1872.

SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHT.

SIDEWALK LIGHT

NOTICE.



REDUCTION IN PRICES!

On and after July 1, 1872, we shall make, on all Cash orders, A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT. from the present prices of our Sidewalk Light Platforms. Prices outside of Chicago will remain unchanged.

BROWN BROTHERS,

Corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago,

Sole Proprietors of the Hyatt Patents for the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky.

FURNITURE.

IMPORTANT TO

Furniture Buyers!

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

322 Michigan-av.,

And examine their Large and Extensive Stock of

FURNITURE!

Of the newest and most elegant designs, and at lower prices than many responsible house in the city.

Sampson, Gilbert & Co.,

322 MICHIGAN-AV.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

Notice to Furniture Buyers.

We have greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of FURNITURE until August 1, on which date we shall move into our new and spacious Warerooms, 443 and 445 Wabash-av. and 42 to 46 Peck-court.

H. Liebenstein & Co.,

320 Michigan-av.

N. B.—Frame building now occupied by us, 25x65 feet, 2 stories high, for sale at a great bargain.

GENERAL NOTICES.

4th July, 1872.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD

Will issue Excursion Tickets from all Stations to all Stations at ONE FARE AND A FIFTH for the round trip on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return up to 5th of July, inclusive.

NOTICE.

I have recently been appointed to manage the Retail Department of the Dry Goods House of John V. Farwell & Co., and I respectfully request my friends and all others who desire goods at prices cheaper than the cheapest, to give me a call.

JNO. M. PHELPS.

A MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL

Will be played at RIVERSIDE on the FOURTH OF JULY, between the ACTIVES, of Chicago, and the PIONEERS, of Oak Park.

Game called at 2:30 p. m.

CLOTHING

BROWN & CO.,

TAILORS,

332 WABASH-AV.,

Will make Garments at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES during July and August.

MUSICAL.

LYON & HEALY'S

BRANCH STORE.

The place to buy SHEET MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Violin or Guitar Strings, is at the new West Side Music Store,

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YARWOOD & LYON.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

PASSENGER STEAMERS.

PARK ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at..... 9 a. m.

Saturday Excursion—Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at..... 3 p. m.

DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Saturday excepted, at..... 7 p. m.

DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at..... 10 a. m.

Saturday Excursion—Boat leaves at..... 11 a. m.

For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at..... 7 p. m.

SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHT.

SIDEWALK LIGHT

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

On and after July 1, 1872, we shall make, on all Cash orders, A FURTHER REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT. from the present prices of our Sidewalk Light Platforms. Prices outside of Chicago will remain unchanged.

BROWN BROTHERS,

Corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago,

Sole Proprietors of the Hyatt Patents for the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky.

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IMPORTANT TO

Furniture Buyers!

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

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And examine their Large and Extensive Stock of

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Of the newest and most elegant designs, and at lower prices than many responsible house in the city.

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Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

Notice to Furniture Buyers.

We have greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of FURNITURE until August 1, on which date we shall move into our new and spacious Warerooms, 443 and 445 Wabash-av. and 42 to 46 Peck-court.

H. Liebenstein & Co.,

320 Michigan-av.

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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

GRAND OPENING

OF

B. F. NORRIS & CO.'S

NEW JEWELRY HOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, ON

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

The immense display of Jewels, etc., in this establishment must be seen to be realized. It is one of the largest assortments of Fine Goods in the world, and has never before been equaled in Chicago. The salesroom is 40 feet front by 140 long, ceilings 18 feet high—completely stocked with the most choice and elegant goods ever brought to this country. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ELEGANT PARISIAN JEWELRY, BRONZE CLOCKS, STERLING SILVER WARE, STATUETTES, an immense stock of GOLD CHAINS, large stock of BRONZES direct from PARIS; also quantities of new, elegant and costly goods never exhibited before. That beautiful MANDELINE MUSIC BOX with its CHIME of SILVER BELLS has arrived from Paris, and will be on exhibition on Monday evening for the first time in Chicago. Those present at the opening will witness the greatest event of the season. Let there be a general turnout, as the visit will satisfy all those who may desire to see the finest display of all articles ever manufactured in the Jewelry line.

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

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Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct. 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 51 West Madison-st, near Sherman House, and at the passenger depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.

R. P. STAYWOOD, General Ticket Agent.
M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF.

The most ample protection is afforded by the first-class burglar-proof vault lately received from New York. Used by a large number of the leading banks in New York city, and the most satisfactory references given to purchasers. Also

THE JUBILEE.

What Has Been Accomplished.

The Work of the Choral Organization.

A Comparison of the Foreign Bands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 27.

The World's Peace Jubilee has now sufficiently progressed, and the various classes of music have been sufficiently performed under a variety of circumstances, to furnish the basis for an intelligent verdict as to what has been accomplished. It is certain that no such large chorus will ever again be organized in this country. It is doubtful whether any man but Gilmore has the executive ability to collect and handle such an incongruous mass, and Gilmore himself said to me, the other day: "This is the last of my tornado choruses. Hereafter I shall utilize about one-half these voices, with the view to giving oratorios and the higher classes of music as perfectly as they can be given. Three years from now, I hope to produce four of the standard oratorios, like the 'Creation' and 'Messiah,' with 1,000 picked and thoroughly drilled voices, and in the vicinity of 1,000 chosen instruments." In the two Jubilees which have now been given, Mr. Gilmore has simply intended to accustom the people to monster gatherings of this kind, to prove that such an aggregation does not necessarily involve simply noise, but that it can be handled to produce grand effects, and to lay the stepping stones to somewhere higher and nobler than Anvil Choruses and Star Spangled Banners, with their clap trap and ear catching accommodiments. In this I think he will succeed, for he has enterprise, and resolution, and work in his composition to a degree sufficient for a dozen men. Before I state what the chorus has accomplished,—for, after all, the chorus has been the backbone of the Jubilee,—it is necessary to glance a moment at

THE CHORAL ORGANIZATION.

The number of voices has fallen a little short of 20,000,—three-fifths of them from Massachusetts, one-fifth from other parts of New England, and the remainder from various parts of the country. The old and effective Boston Society, the Handel and Haydn, has been the mainstay of this vast crowd, and held it up and kept it to its work. The chorus has been also largely supplemented by a smaller organization, felicitiously christened the "Bouquet of Artists," and made up of old and tried singers, most of whom have had considerable practice. Their numbers were set down at 250, but they have only turned out about 125 voices. A still smaller organization of operatic singers, the universally known opera-goers have been accustomed to hear in the Italian and English troupes for the last twenty years, has been added to the chorus; and, when you hear them, nothing which could be pronounced even passable, and their programme numbers have been uniformly fiascos. It was a mistake to have taken them at all. They have added nothing to the general effect, and, singing by themselves, have been execrable.

WHAT HAS THE CHORUS DONE?

It has been satisfactorily proved that it is possible to handle even 20,000 voices, and, where they are familiar with the music, to produce grand musical effects, and yet not a grand deal better than can be produced with a smaller number of voices in a proportionately smaller hall. If the present chorus is a great one, so is the building a great one, and 20,000 voices in an area of four and a half acres make no more apparent noise than 10,000 voices in two acres, or 500 voices in an ordinary hall. The superior effects which produce upon the listener's ear grows from the sight as well as the sound. The magnetic effect of that great sea of faces, with its billows of harmony, is wonderfully fascinating, and there is the educational wonder that one man can direct and control such a crowd at his will. These two facts, of themselves give an extraneous interest to the music, and lend it a kind of peculiar interest; and it is impossible, perhaps, for any one to listen to the music without growing enthusiastic, although, when it is analyzed by the cooler judgment, the effect will be found to have grown out of the sight almost equally with the sound. The presence of a vast multitude is always one of the most inspiring sights in the world; but, when to this is added the charm of music, the impressiveness is, of necessity, strongly colored with enthusiasm. That the chorus should have performed as well as it has, is very remarkable. Much of the music which has been performed was new to it, —in other words, had not been standard with the public. The books containing the music were not sent to the various societies until within a few weeks of the festival, and, therefore, there was not time to learn all the new. There was no rehearsal of the chorus as a mass until the opening day; consequently, the great crowd came together, some societies knowing one set of choruses, some another, and none being perfect in all. The effect was painfully manifest in the concerts. The numbers which were familiar to them, like the old Bach and Handel choruses, the hymns, the sensational choruses, like the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen," the "Marseillaise," and the "Anvil Chorus"; and a very few of the oratorio choruses, which were not involved in their treatment, have been given with a precision, accuracy, and even expression, with which no fault can be found, although on an organ of fearful power, which has been fearfully abused by uncertain, and, in one or two instances, disloyal players, has done its best to throw them off with crashing blunders and wrong *tempo*. But, in the fugue choruses, or in those which have been set all to broken time or close in harmony, the results have been far more satisfactory, as might naturally have been expected. Little time therefore has been lost in the customary number of dissensions and internal feuds among the various societies, which has induced them to operate against each other; and there has been nowhere to be found with the Executive Committee. But, all things considered, the singers are entitled to credit for accomplishing as much as they have, and for the unanimity and good humor, the patience with which, for two weeks, they have attended morning rehearsals and afternoon concerts, through the heats of mid-summer storms,—many of them coming from very long distances.

THE "BOUQUET OF ARTISTS,"

as might have been expected, has come out strong in singing for the Jubilee, and as nearly all of them belong to Boston, it would seem as if their organization should be made a permanent one, composed of the same men, to hold precisely the same relations to vocal music that Thomas' Orchestra does to instrumental, and would make for itself a reputation fully equal to that which the latter enjoys. The building itself has militated against the chorus. It is almost impossible to find a spot in it from which you can grasp the full choral harmony. If you are too near, you get only the orchestra. If you are too far away, you hear the organ mainly, and you are disturbed by the constant tramping in the lobbies. If you are on the right, you hear only the basses, altos, and tenors; if on the left, you get only the tenors, soprano, and multitudinous first violins and reeds. The exact spot in the house where the music can be heard the best is in the exact centre, and this is reserved for the dignitaries and invited guests, who, as a rule, have no ear for music. This was the case especially on the Grand day. With this exception, rudeness of manner, the President arose and left the house while the French band was playing national airs in the honor—since more proving the truth of the observer's adage, that the man who hath no music in his breast is fit for stratagems and spoils.

THE FOREIGN BANDS.

During the past week, the foreign bands have been the most attractive feature, and have been deserving of the handsome welcome they have received, and the separate tributes of applause which have been showered upon them. Nearly all American bands are organized with the view of producing the maximum of power, and of playing good dance-music for festive gatherings. These bands, however, are drilled for the concert room also, and, being attached to the military service, are under strict military discipline. It is rare to find any of our bands that can perform such overtures as "Fidelio," "Oberon," "Tannhauser," and Weber's "Jubel" Overture upon the programmes from the various grand operas, and perform them to the satisfaction of a critical concert audience. The English, German, and French bands, however, do this, and very effectively. There is a grain of truth in the exaggeration that their playing has made the American bands list up their ears, and go to the front row for old brass. Of the three bands, the French is unquestionably the best. The English band is showy and brilliant at times, and then again terribly dull. Its playing of time is uneven, and its balance of instruments not as perfect as it might be. Its brasses are too heavy for the reeds at present. In accompaniment proper, it is generally very unsatisfactory. Its range of music is not so high as that of the German,—the fusion of its leader, Godfrey, a well-known composer of waltzes, enabling him to select showy, light music, and fantasies of the lighter operas. The German band is composed of musicians of high talent, although most of them have appeared in solos. In technical ability, they are the superiors of the others, and their severe musical education has led them to a higher style of music and execution. However, it is their peculiar characteristic. Zaro, their leader, compared with the players of the English or French, is but a beater of drill, stolid, and phlegmatic, with about as much enthusiasm in him, at the head of his band, as there is in an iceberg. In conducting, his body moves forward, but is confined entirely by wrist motion, and, during the most of the time, has them extended as if in the act of fencing. His musical obliviousness, with an expression of face at once patient and indicrous. Most of the players are also heavy men, and play at fortissimo, whatever may be the nature of the theme. The brasses, owing to the number of trombones, are not only too heavy, but too noisy, and give no depth or body to the playing. Where they should give a smooth, solid, and deep foundation, they give only blare and crash, and thus balance is disturbed. The French band surpass the other two in almost every respect. The quality of tone which they produce is delightful and the balance of instruments perfect. In addition to this, they are always melodious, and never noisy, and play with a peculiar French sprightliness, grace, delicacy, and spirit, which are absolutely fascinating, while their tempo is crisp and precise as clockwork. Their leader, M. Paulus, is a thorough Frenchmen in his feeling and manner, and has been as delighted as a child with the success his pets have made, notwithstanding Communist uproar and Prussian contempt.

G. P. U.

An Immense Audience and a Popular Programme Yesterday—Presentation to Gilmore—The Features for this Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT WEATHER.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 29.—To-day is the hottest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 98 to 100 in the shade. Nevertheless, an audience which has rivalled that of the Presidential day has been in attendance. Every part of the Coliseum was densely packed, and the enthusiasm has run as high as the thermometer.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY,

which was a peculiarly popular one, was as follows:

1 Hymn. From "Greenland's Icy Mountains."
2 Overture to Stradella, by Gilmore's Band.
3 Polka Bravura, by Mad. Lentner.
4 Overture to Attile, by the German Band.
5 Anvil Chorus.
6 Jubilee Concert Waltz, by Strauss.
7. Inflammatus, from Stabat Mater Solo, by Mad. Rudersdorff.
8. Mendelssohn's Farewell to the Forest, by Chorus.
9. Sextette, from Lucia, by Bouquet of Artists.
10. Anvil's and Wedding Chorus, from Lohengrin, by the French Band.
11. Star Spangled Banner, by whole Chorus.
12. Potpourri of Irish Melodies, by the English Band, and the Inman March.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

With the exception of the two American bands the programme numbers were mainly repetitions. Nearly everything was *encored*, which prolonged the concert until an unconscionably late hour.

GILMORE'S BAND

made its first appearance of the season, and was led by Gilmore himself in the full uniform of his band. His number was the second on the programme, and just prior to leading a magnificent floral tribute was presented to him in the shape of a harp, fully five feet in height, composed of pinks and roses, and the base of spires of moss-pinks upon a flowery pedestal, upon which was inscribed his name and date, and surmounted by a white dove with a smilax vine pendant from its beak. The whole affair was an exquisite thing, both in beauty and design; and as it was placed upon the Conductor's stand elicited applause from all parts of the house. Gilmore led the overture to Stradella, which was heartily *encored*.

ARBUCKLE

replied with an accompanied cornet solo, which was also *encored*, and to this has been gave a medley of American airs.

STRAUSS NEW WALTZ,

written for the occasion, and christened the "Jubilee Waltz," introduces the Star Spangled Banner for its coda, and was evidently written for popular effect. It had not the musical merit of many of his other waltzes, and was evidently patched up to order. It was *encored* however, and in reply Strauss led the Kaiserstadt polka.

THE SECOND HALF OF THE PROGRAMME

was an almost constant succession of *encores*, and the popular enthusiasm increased with each succeeding number. Taken all in all, the concert was one of the most enthusiastic of the season, and Gilmore has good reason to be satisfied, as it will probably net him about $50 000. The immense audience, which was fully equal to that of the Presidential day, was a splendid tribute to him, and was thoroughly deserved. It is doubtful whether there is another man in the country with sufficient ability to organize such an affair and carry it out to such a splendid success.

THE PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK

have been laid out in general terms. On Monday afternoon it is expected that the Irish band will be in attendance. The most elaborate arrangements have been made by the leading Irish residents of Boston for their reception, and an immense procession will turn out upon their arrival and escort them to their quarters. Their day will probably be one of the most enthusiastic of the whole season. For Thursday a grand miscellaneous programme is announced, and on Wednesday Mr. Greeley is expected. On Thursday there will be four concerts, closing the Jubilee in a blaze of glory.

RECEPTION TO THE FOREIGN ARTISTS.

One of the most pleasing little episodes of the whole Jubilee was an impromptu reception given in the green room in the private parlors of the press to the foreign artists who have been in attendance. The meeting was organized by calling Curtis Guild, of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, to the chair, who made a neat little speech. Strauss, Bendel, Saro, leader of the German band; Paulus, leader of the French band; Godfrey, leader of the English; Madame Rudersdorff and Madame Lemmer all made short addresses of general congratulation, and expressed the heartiest delight with the festival and everything connected with it. After the addresses were concluded, Mr. Gilmore was called out and made one of his felicitous little speeches, closing by proposing three cheers for the foreign artists, which were given with a will. Madame Rudersdorff then struck up the German stave, "Hoche Coll," to which she sang it with special reference to Gilmore, in which the artists all joined. When it was ended Mr. Gilmore proposed the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," in which all present joined.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

During the singing, as if acting by mutual impulse, the English and German band masters sprang forward and clasped hands with tears in their eyes, the English leader also joining hands with both. The sight was an affecting one, and brought tears to the eyes of many. At the close of the familiar old song the meeting adjourned, and a few social moments more spent with the artists. The reconciliation of the two band leaders was particularly significant, as neither of them have spoken to each other before, and their arrival, their first meeting, their leader made overtures to M. Paulus, he refused to recognize him.

RECEPTION OF THE ENGLISH BAND.

One of the most noticeable social events of the Jubilee season was the reception of the English band, last evening, by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. An elaborate banquet was served at the Revere House, and about 150 covers laid. Mutually congratulatory speeches were made by Commander Hall, of the Artillery Company; Findyer, of the English Grenadier Guards; Governor Washburn, Mayor Gaston, General Banks, Godfrey, the leader of the band, and Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. The health of the President was spoken to by his Collector, Judge Russell. The toasts concluded with a health to Gilmore.

SECOND GRAND RALLY.

Considerable difficulty arose out of the grand bail, owing to a feeling on the part of the Boston choruses that they had been slighted in being invited to it. The feeling at last grew so strong that a day or two ago they handed in their resignations, to take effect to-day. The Executive Committee, however, labored with them, and finally healed the difficulty by promising to give a grand ball on Monday evening not especially in their honor. It is accordingly announced.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL VISITORS.

A delegation of thirty-eight Southern editors arrived here to-day from all parts of the South. In addition to what they know about music, they report the whole South unanimous for Greeley. There is not a Grant man among them, and they represent every State in the South except Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The Brazilian Emperor Abolishes an Obnoxious Custom.

The Emperor Don Pedro greatly excited the republican element in Rio de Janeiro because upon his return from Europe he immediately assumed to their fullest extent all of the royal prerogatives. Among his princely privileges, and in the presence of sovereigns, he had made himself conspicuous by his plainness of dress and very ordinary style of living. This he gained much credit in certain quarters, and the Liberals and Republicans, who make up the opposition to the present Brazilian Ministry, were especially pleased. It was natural, then, that they should say hard things against the Emperor when they found him determined to exact the same homage as before. Among his first directions after landing was one to the Minister of the empire that there should be a general reception at the city palace, with the customary hand kissing. It should be remarked, for the benefit of those of your readers not acquainted with the Brazilian custom in this regard, that, among the large number of holidays that nearly take up the Brazilian calendar, there is a good spiritual one of days, which are known by the name of "Beija-Mao," that is to say, they are days when the Emperor receives at court, and permits all the people to kiss his hand. He receives on other days, too, but the hand kissing is regarded as a mark of such high distinction that the privilege is permitted by His Imperial Majesty only on special occasions. There have never been wanting men among the citizens of Brazil who, in the face of public practice as well as their words, rail ridiculous custom. What Ottoni, the distinguished liberal of Minas Geraes, did, it was remarked of him that he had never kissed the hand of the Emperor, and had instructed his family not to do it, claiming that one could not yield to such a demand without loss of personal dignity, without a loss of his self-respect. And although it is the custom in this country for children to kiss the hands of their parents on meeting them after they meet, still Otoni's dislike of the habit was so strong that he forbade it even to his own children. Silveira da Motta, another Senator, was also a leading Abolitionists in Brazil for many years, is also said to have fallen into Imperial disfavor on account of similar views and practices. Up to a few days since, then, it may say that the Emperor's popularity had suffered not a little by his exacting from his people again, upon his return from Europe, a kind of homage, which, while there he would never accept; and which he had declared, while in Portugal, to be only admissible in the case of persons of wholly unequal condition, and a custom to which no true citizen could subject himself without humiliation." The Emperor has, however, by abolishing the custom altogether at this court, regained his former popularity. A circular issued by the Minister of the Empire, dated April 27, briefly explains that the custom is of Portuguese origin. It was used during the reign of Don Pedro I., and continued during the minority of Don Pedro II., although it was never obsolete, and there was no law requiring its observance. The circular adds, "as this custom (hand-kissing) has no other foundation, the Emperor orders that it be abolished and it will be hereafter dispensed with at this Court." To Americans this might seem too trivial and frivolous a matter for consideration, but when one bears in mind the peculiar characteristics of this people, their origin and tendencies, such a change of attitude and relations, on the part of both ruler and people, may well be regarded with interest. As a coup d'etat to win back popular esteem it has been entirely successful, and the opposition journals even cannot withhold admiring praise.—*Brazilian Letter to New York Tribune.*

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

The Last of the Chicago Stories.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If the reader happened to stand the anniversary of a certain flourishing Sabbath School the other Sunday afternoon, he had the pleasure of hearing a tall story for which the Chicago fire is responsible.

It was told by a Chicagoan in the course of a first-rate address which he made to the scholars. While he tarried within our gates we considerately refrained from commenting upon the remarkable incidents of the load brought off safe from the ashes of the capital of the great North west. But now, that the story-teller has returned to his inter-ocean home, we feel at liberty to reveal his interesting legend—his unique legend—and to express ourselves frankly in regard to it.

The story runs somehow in this way: The smaddest of flames were making fearful headway. The devil in the shape of the fire-fiend went up and down the streets a great roaring fire, seeking whom and what he might devour; taking down whole blocks of magnificent buildings as a mouthful, and continuing to cry, "Give, give," until hundreds of millions of dollars had been spent in appeasing the horrible appetite. The allusion contained in the foregoing sentence is to the Chicago fire. Among those upon whom the breath of the lion monster was a piece and energetic Swede. Years ago he came to Chicago seeking his fortune. The fickle goddess smiled on him, and they by day he became more and more prosperous. From being an employe in a sail-loft house, he passed to owning the business, and in the course of time a goodly vessel was included among his effects, and, to cap the climax, a home, a sweet and well built home was his, in which, with his wife and three daughters, he reflected upon the growth of Chicago, and his own goodness and mercy which followed a Swede from his native land and stayed by him in the city of his adoption.

Well, this Swede was pretty thoroughly gone for by the Chicago fire. His sail loft concern was first consumed, then his vessel lying there as one of the elements made away with that thing of life which first did walk the waters of Lake Michigan. Having seen his place of business and his boat disappear, he thought of his home. It was a walk of many squares, to-ward which the fire was making rapid headway. Reaching his house, he called together his wife and children, and then and thus advised them: "The flames will soon be here; stay not to pack up household goods, but let each one select some one thing of value, and run speedily to the prairie. I will join you in a few hours." With this remark, the Swede left his family, and returned to watch the progress of the fire. Surely it approached advanced, and bore down upon his own little home. While there was yet time, he once again stretched his own door. He went from one room to another, looking at his household jewels, and thought on pleasant hours spent under the roof soon to be laid low. In the sitting-room, he knelt down in prayer, and gave thanks to the Lord for the many good things taken care of him in the past and blessed his undertakings. And then he rose from his knees and considered what he should save from the general destruction. He was inclined to save his own copy of the Bible, because he had carried for years, and which was full of his pencil marks around favorite texts. He found the Bible and carried it out of the house just as the flame came in.

In due course of time our Swede joined his family out at the edge of the city. After the interchange of congratulations over the safety of life, though property was swept away, the father of the family proceeded to find out in what manner his suggestion in regard to saving property had been carried out by the different members of his family.

The following conversation ensued:

Swede to his wife.—"Well, my dear, and what did you select from the burning?"

Wife.—"Why, father, I didn't know what mother was going to fetch away, so I ran up into my room and put—my—little—Bible into my pocket."

Swede to his second daughter, also to his third daughter. "And you, Fanny and Lucy, what did you rescue from the fire?"

Second daughter. "I saved the Bible my Sunday-school teacher gave me."

Youngest daughter. "So did I."

There you have the story, reader, substantially as the eloquent Chicagoan told it to the children on the occasion referred to. We think you will agree with us that, although it is a good story, it has a weak point—there is a flaw in the logic. It proves about as it forcibly illustrates the proverb that "a vaunting ambition overleaps itself," and it could be much improved upon, and brought up to date, by the addition of the probability by the elimination of a couple of Bibles from the equation. Suppose we say one daughter's freight was a photograph album, the other a set of plated knives and forks, and that the younger bore as brands from the burning, her mother's best black silk and her father's Sunday broadcloth. Making these changes, we have a story of the reconciliation of the two band leaders was particularly significant, as neither of them have spoken to each other before, and their arrival, their first meeting, their leader made overtures to M. Paulus, he refused to recognize him.

RECEPTION OF THE ENGLISH BAND.

One of the most noticeable social events of the Jubilee season was the reception of the English band, last evening, by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. An elaborate banquet was served at the Revere House, and about 150 covers laid. Mutually congratulatory speeches were made by Commander Hall, of the Artillery Company; Findyer, of the English Grenadier Guards; Governor Washburn, Mayor Gaston, General Banks, Godfrey, the leader of the band, and Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. The health of the President was spoken to by his Collector, Judge Russell. The toasts concluded with a health to Gilmore.

SECOND GRAND RALLY.

Considerable difficulty arose out of the grand bail, owing to a feeling on the part of the Boston choruses that they had been slighted in being invited to it. The feeling at last grew so strong that a day or two ago they handed in their resignations, to take effect to-day. The Executive Committee, however, labored with them, and finally healed the difficulty by promising to give a grand ball on Monday evening not especially in their honor. It is accordingly announced.

SOUTHERN EDITORIAL VISITORS.

A delegation of thirty-eight Southern editors arrived here to-day from all parts of the South. In addition to what they know about music, they report the whole South unanimous for Greeley. There is not a Grant man among them, and they represent every State in the South except Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The Brazilian Emperor Abolishes an Obnoxious Custom.

The Emperor Don Pedro greatly excited the republican element in Rio de Janeiro because upon his return from Europe he immediately assumed to their fullest extent all of the royal prerogatives. Among his princely privileges, and in the presence of sovereigns, he had made himself conspicuous by his plainness of dress and very ordinary style of living. This he gained much credit in certain quarters, and the Liberals and Republicans, who make up the opposition to the present Brazilian Ministry, were especially pleased. It was natural, then, that they should say hard things against the Emperor when they found him determined to exact the same homage as before. Among his first directions after landing was one to the Minister of the empire that there should be a general reception at the city palace, with the customary hand kissing. It should be remarked, for the benefit of those of your readers not acquainted with the Brazilian custom in this regard, that, among the large number of holidays that nearly take up the Brazilian calendar, there is a good spiritual one of days, which are known by the name of "Beija-Mao," that is to say, they are days when the Emperor receives at court, and permits all the people to kiss his hand. He receives on other days, too, but the hand kissing is regarded as a mark of such high distinction that the privilege is permitted by His Imperial Majesty only on special occasions. There have never been wanting men among the citizens of Brazil who, in the face of public practice as well as their words, rail ridiculous custom. What Ottoni, the distinguished liberal of Minas Geraes, did, it was remarked of him that he had never kissed the hand of the Emperor, and had instructed his family not to do it, claiming that one could not yield to such a demand without loss of personal dignity, without a loss of his self-respect. And although it is the custom in this country for children to kiss the hands of their parents on meeting them after they meet, still Otoni's dislike of the habit was so strong that he forbade it even to his own children. Silveira da Motta, another Senator, was also a leading Abolitionists in Brazil for many years, is also said to have fallen into Imperial disfavor on account of similar views and practices. Up to a few days since, then, it may say that the Emperor's popularity had suffered not a little by his exacting

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD STOCK OF BUGGIES BUSINESS AND delivery wagons on hand at MILLAR & PARKER'S, 71 Randolph-st.

AUSTIN, TOM INSON & WEBSTER, MANufacturers of the Jackson Michigan, wagon, horse and spring stock for sale and trade, at Chamber and retail at 71 Indiana av near Michigan-st.

BUY YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT. Inquire of Lombard, 120 Randolph-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 126 Twenty second-st. corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of horses waggons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No shop-made factory work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Murray and Nick, Mich. and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind. they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make

FAST YOUNG TROTTING GELDING CAN BE seen and tried at Union Car Yards, Halsted Railroad, 22 miles from Chicago. Or address H. C. ORTTENDEN, P. M., Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG TORNOE, PHAETON, and harness; safe for woman or child to drive. will sell cheap at 9 West Monroe-st

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE 5 ABOUT 6 YEARS old; 16 hands high, kind and gentle, and ther-ough broke to harness. Apply at 554 West Monroe st

FOR SALE—1 SPAN HORSES ALSO 1 M ner wagon and harness, nearly new, 3d ward Tyler-st

FOR SALE—2 SECOND HAND CARRIAGES one close, one half close and one glass carriage will be sold cheap for cash at 145 Fifth-av; or WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 135 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LICENSE AND BADGER, NO 8, 90 Apply 184 Northwestern-av

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND TOP CARRIAGES, 1 Democrat, 1 light express with or without top, (new) 1 very fine sidebiting top buggy, just finished. HATHAWAY & SON, 60 Market-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HORSES FRESH FROM the country among them several fine roadsters; call in ready for work. PHILLIPS & CO'S

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND SINgle heavy harness. Apply to G. HALL, at barn in rear of 1917 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 EXPRESS WAGON, LIGHT, and harness. Inquire at J. H. BURKE'S, 124 North Green-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HEAVY MULES, FIVE open spring wagons, three farm wagons, one new top carriage, at SPRINGER'S lion yard, 18, 20, and 22, North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AND MADE TO ORDER—ALL kinds of carriages and heavy bodies, at 108 South Clinton-st, by B F TUCKER.

FOR SALE—1 SECOND-HAND BUGGY AND harness. Apply 204 East Washington-st, corner Franklin basement.

FOR SALE—NICE LOT OF THE FIRE. A good horse and one light harness, wagon and sleigh, and sheep buggy. Apply at 90 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 LEATHER-TOP BUGGY, nearly new; harness, for cash cheap, in rear of 756 West Lake-st. Will be separate.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR horse, a new top buggy and harness. Inquire at No. 116 West Madison-st., Room 20

FIRST-CLASS COVERED GROCERY WAGON for sale. Inquire 374 State-st., in restaurant.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES, ONE heavy, one light suitable for coupe. Owner going East. Call to day at 53 Blue Island-av. JOHN McCARTY.

FOR SALE—TWO EXPRESS RIGS, ONE heavy, one light mortised for cash. Owner going East. Call to-day at 53 Blue Island-av. JOHN McCARTY.

FOR SALE — A MEDIUM SIZE, YOUNG, kind and gentle family mare. Also, price $150, one beautiful coach horse, five years old. $200. A. W. ALLEN, 232 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE — TWO TRUCKS, TWO SETS double harness, one two horse, one phaeton, and one Brewster trotting wagon. The above can be seen at S. Lisberger & Co's. Lumber-st and Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST PROMISING SIX year old horse in the city; sound and kind in every respect; can be driven in three single ways. Also, a light, single seat, spring buggy, and Hill harness, both nearly new. Will exchange for cash. Will sell cheap for cash, or will trade for a carriage and team. Can be seen at Reeve's livery stable, Thirty-first-st, between Indiana and Michigan-avs, or address Z 30, Tribune office

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—2 GOOD SECOND hand family carriages, suitable for traffic also suitable for private families or public hacking; also new coupe harness, black and silver mounted, and one set some pr est. Come early to my stable and see them—by-st first West Adams-st

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE AND SEVEN years old. They are quiet in single or double harness; fit for anything or expressing; owner parts with it for no use for them. Call to-day in rear of 317 Wabash-ave

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HANDSOME TOP BUGGY in first class order. Also one fine sorrel horse, 5 years old, sound and kind. Inquire at Newton's stable, rear of 127 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE, OR SUITABLE for light express; gentle for single or double harness; is not afraid of the locomotive or cars; is sound and nine; call from 4 to 6 p. m. Monday or Tuesday at 1002 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR CASH OR ON A No; horse and new leather top buggy. Apply to the owner, 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SQUARE-BOX TOP buggy been used about twenty times, cost $300; price $200, or $250 for buggy, harness, robes, &c, cost $350. Apply at 126 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE 5 YEARS OLD, FIT for a family or other; also a nice cow and calf; to be seen at 97 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS AND HARness for brick yards. Government Goods Depot, 195 Lake-st. near Wells.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY, AND HARness; also, a two-seated carriage and open buggy. Nos 56 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIVING HORSE, BUGGY, and harness, cheap, at a discount for want of use. Room 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—25 HORSES JUST FROM THE country; a no good horses of all kinds, for working and driving. 57 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG MORGAN HORSE, 5 years old gentle and sound; sold for want of use, at half its value. Inquire second door.

FOR SALE—ALL GRADES OF HORSES ONE extra carriage team. Come and get best bargains offered. Rear 212 State-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANTED in exchange, on cash basis, for inside lot out of fire limits. G. J. ADAMS, Room 12 Tribune building.

FOR SALE—FURTHER NOTICE FOR ONE OF my horses, that cost me $225 on the first of May, light temper; wagon, and harness, worth $200 I will sell this team for $250. Dr. J KEAN, 139 South Clark-st

I SHALL HAVE A CAR LOAD OF HORSES in from Kentucky by Monday next, which will be sold for what they are worth, and good ones too. No fancy prices as before. 90 and 92 Harmon Court. H. C. HALL.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A CARRIAGE, go to FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHEEY, 145 Michigan-av, where you will find a large assortment of different styles, which we will sell at a small sacrifice, as we have no room to store them. Also, all styles light work made to order and warranted to.

ON MONDAY MORNING I OCCUPY THE entire Government stables as I once ed and will be present with a large lot of horses. Brother of mine, and cousin stabling than you will be able to find in the city; only selected and picked stock; buyers, call and Harms a Court. M. C. BRADLEY.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS TRIM MARK ing 7 years, for house furniture. Address V 35, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE TOP BUGGY FOR A light, stylish top buggy, and pay cash difference. Inquire 58 State-st, Room 5.

WANTED—TO RIDE, FOR A FEW WEEKS, A good horse and a light business wagon, for delivering; terms must be easy. Address N 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAST TROTTING HORSE WITH top buggy or carriage in exchange for good real estate. Address F 97 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SULKY—ALSO A SIN gle harness Address E 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO'S STABling, corner Twenty-ninth and Stanton. Cheap horses for sale

WANTED—A NO. 1 FAMILY HORSE IN EXchange for watch or jewelry. Call at 54 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SUBSTANTIAL TWO HORSE spring truck, for cash. Address T 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness; nothing but a stylish run out desired. Call at once at 1 Sherman House.

WANTED—TO HIRE 10 HORSES PORRIDING. Call at Hale's stable, Madison, near Elizabeth-st, Sunday and Monday at 10 a. m. JAMES GALAGHER.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LIGHT, second hand, top buggy; must be cheap for cash. Address, stating price, T 10, Tribune office.

$300 CASH WILL PURCHASE A 1/2 HALF interest in an old established first class livery stable; other business demands attention. Call at once, per month. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS NASON, WHO FORmerly boarded at Women's Home, please call or give her address to her friend, Mrs. McLANE, 178 South Jefferson.

PERSONAL—M. M. MEET ME AT THE SAME hour and place as before, on Monday, when I will explain. Would have been there before but for your letter. Come to my room direct, and ask no questions.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTIES LOOKING for Miss Jennie Clarke, an orphan, formerly of 100 Randolph-st., please call at 340 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED—IF Charles Lyon, formerly of Boston, will send his address to JUSTICE J. SEWELL, 100 Jackson-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—MICHAEL WALSH 31 YEARS OF age, and deprived of the right arm. His father and mother are natives of Longhenbeg, Galway County, Ireland. When last heard from he was in the city of Pillsberg, in the month of February last, and was going from there to the city of Chicago. His father's name is Michael Walsh, his mother's Mary, his sister's Bridget, and his brother's Timothy. Any information concerning the above will very much relieve mother and sister, and oblige Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia.

PERSONAL—FOR BOAT, WILL MATTIE AND Nellie who is in the country last week, send address to C. G. HALL, 74 Tyler-st.

PERSONAL—WILL PATRICK MINCHY OR any of his friends inform his address, as old lady is gained much credit in certain quarters, and the Liberals and Republicans, who make up the opposition to the present Brazilian Ministry, were especially pleased. It was natural, then, that they should say hard things against the Emperor when they found him determined to exact the same homage as before. Among his first directions after landing was one to the Minister of the empire that there should be a general reception at the city palace, with the customary hand kissing. It should be remarked, for the benefit of those of your readers not acquainted with the Brazilian custom in this regard, that, among the large number of holidays that nearly take up the Brazilian calendar, there is a good spiritual one of days, which are known by the name of "Beija-Mao," that is to say, they are days when the Emperor receives at court, and permits all the people to kiss his hand. He receives on other days, too, but the hand kissing is regarded as a mark of such high distinction that the privilege is permitted by His Imperial Majesty only on special occasions. There have never been wanting men among the citizens of Brazil who, in the face of public practice as well as their words, rail ridiculous custom. What Ottoni, the distinguished liberal of Minas Geraes, did, it was remarked of him that he had never kissed the hand of the Emperor, and had instructed his family not to do it, claiming that one could not yield to such a demand without loss of personal dignity, without a loss of his self-respect. And although it is the custom in this country for children to kiss the hands of their parents on meeting them after they meet, still Otoni's dislike of the habit was so strong that he forbade it even to his own children. Silveira da Motta, another Senator, was also a leading Abolitionists in Brazil for many years, is also said to have fallen into Imperial disfavor on account of similar views and practices. Up to a few days since, then, it may say that the Emperor's popularity had suffered not a little by his exacting

DEEPS,

BY DUFF PORTER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Sweet buds, that 'neath the starlight noom,
Are fill the night with rare perfume,
But never see the light,
Are forced to live the gaudy scenes
That fill the happy sunny hours
With thousand colors bright.

The stars that glow in Evening's hush,
And fade and die in the twilight flush,
Before our longing eyes,
Are brighter far than all that shine,
With the life seeming so divine,
In Midnight's throbbing skies.

The fondest hopes are those we hide,
And patiently their fruitage bide,
While slowly time goes by;
The sweetest joys are those that sleep
Within our heart-rooms dim and deep,
Where treasured fond they lie.

The visions fair our dreaming brings;
The glimpses rare of better things
Beyond the mortal ken;
The gleams we catch of white-robed throngs
The murmurs low of half-heard songs
Sung on the other side.—

Those gems sot in the busy street
Nor where the rank of revelry meet
Make eager haste to enter;
But where the soul, in prayer so deep,
Feels heeding wings to angels sweep,
That touch the Keys of Life.

CHICAGO, III.

Contents of a Wrecked Freight Car.

Some idea of the contents of a train of freight cars may be obtained from the following description of a recent smash-up on the Pennsylvania Central: The names of materials in the wreck presented the greatest possible mixture. There were a piano and a coffin, seventy five sewing machines, hundreds of bales of cotton, and thousands of ready-made clothing, socks, hosiery, neckties, hats, cases of silks and other materials, kegs of carbonate of soda, two tons of plaster of Paris, boots and shoes, lemons and oranges, an immense quantity of shoe pegs, half a carload of paper and envelopes, paint and varnish, mackerel, pickles canned fruit, needles, molasses, soda fountains, sugar, smoked herring, cocoanuts, nutmegs, and household furniture,—in fact, almost ever

REAL ESTATE.

A Great Metropolitan Fair to Be Established in Chicago.

The Results of the Exhibitions in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Suburban Trains—Central Park—The Madison Street Cars

Notes on Real Estate Movements and Projects.

The proposal to establish in our suburbs at once a permanent metropolitan fair, for an annual exhibition of agricultural, mechanical and other industrial products, should attract the attention and receive the encouragement of every citizen of Chicago. It is, in fact, matter of surprise that such an institution was not established here long ago. . . .

Chicago enterprise, so generally acknowledged among ahead of that of any other city in the United States, has, nevertheless, been for several years behind that of both Cincinnati and St. Louis in one of the means of giving encouragement to American industry in the mechanic and the artist, and to enable premiums for reproduction of the best that is possible in agriculture, horticulture, horticulture; in breeds of horses, cattle, poultry, and in disseminating a general knowledge of the mineral and agricultural resources of the country in which we live. . . .

The encouragement the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a recent editorial on the Industrial Exposition in Cincinnati, calls the "Era of Expositions" and wisely insists that every once a city has caught the art of giving annual exposition, the custom should not be abandoned, nor the art allowed to be forgotten." . . . Between years ago, St. Louis inaugurated, on a comparatively small scale, her great Fair. . . . This embraces all the departments of art and industry mentioned above, and which has since become not only a great school of agriculture and the useful arts, but an exchange where the buying and selling of all kinds of articles, commodities, animals, and rare specimens of everything conceivable has become a great feature.

A little over two years ago, also, Cincinnati established her annual Industrial Exposition, modeled somewhat after that of the American Institute in New York, only upon a broader and more comprehensive plan. The second annual exhibition of the Cincinnati Association came off in September, and we have now before us a carefully printed and illustrated pamphlet of 96 pages giving the results, which show that its success was so much beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, that they have been obliged to greatly increase the extent of their grounds and buildings, and begin to see the prospect of something greater and more successful than they dreamed of in the inception of the enterprise.

The object which should induce any city to set such an enterprise, is to maintain for itself as a metropolitan character which makes the whole country look to it as the great centre for exchange and instruction, as well as for trade, and is sure to follow. A real metropolis must have the acquaintance of all the world, and with every class of people who can be drawn to it for their own and the city's benefit and improvement. . . .

Of the secrets of making such expositions profitable to all concerned, is to make them attractive to all classes. Not simply as in agricultural fairs, to farmers and stock-breeders, who derive pleasure and profit from the sight of rare specimens of domestic animals and agricultural implements, but also to the refined and educated classes who are either in search of a higher kind of information, or who love, socially for its own sake, and whose tastes are not cramped by any too utilitarian standard. Both St. Louis and Cincinnati have to a limited extent followed this method, and it is this which has made their success in both cases so far beyond the utmost expectations of the projectors of those expositions. . . .

The chief part of the success of the Cincinnati Association which manages this institution is the organization of committees from the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, etc. It is rather a classified organization, and was probably adopted as the only means of getting up the Exposition in default of any other stock company to undertake the enterprise. . . .

The Exposition grounds include a space of seven acres (fenced), on which the Association have erected buildings to the value of something over $200,000, among which are an agricultural hall, a mechanical hall for the display of vehicles, one for textile fabrics, a power hall, in which is an engine, with shafting, pulleys and belts running to the buildings, where the various machines on exhibition can be operated. For the fine arts a large fire-proof building has been erected, as it was found that artists, and owners of rare works of art were unwilling to risk their destruction in a city, and especially to a building of any wooden materials. The exposition of 1871 lasted from September 8 to October 9. The total receipts of the institution during that time for gate, etc., were $73,384. This sum paid for their buildings, and all expenses of the exposition, leaving something over $5,000, which will be added in premiums and used for the encouragement of those who sent articles to the exhibition. The great benefit to exhibitors, however, is in the advancement of their wares. All who had collected any meritorious article at the exposition acknowledge that the increased demand for goods directly attributable to the exhibition was so great that they could not afford to miss exhibiting again the next year. . . .

The total number of entries at the fair of 1871 was about 2,000, but as many of these entries represented all the way from two to fifty articles, the number of articles on exhibition was probably 5,000 or more. . . .

The exhibition of 1870 was so much more successful than that of 1871 that the proprietors put the grounds and buildings were extended for the fair of 1871; but even these were thought inadequate, and the fair of 1872 was held during this year, and both grounds and buildings have been considerably increased. The institution now seems securely founded, and it is probable that in a few years the association will find it best to buy extensive grounds of their own, in order to include the exhibition of domestic animals, and offer greater attractions to visitors in the way of beautiful grounds. . . .

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

In 1856 a joint stock company, the St. Louis Fair Association, purchased fifty acres of land, extending over four miles north-west of the Court House in that city. This was then considered "out in the country." It was at least a mile and a half from any horse or steam railroad, and it was not until the fair had been in opera several years that a horse railway was extended to it. Since then the growing immediate expectations of its projectors, that they were obliged to greatly increase the extent of their grounds and buildings, and begin to see the prospect of something greater and more successful than they dreamed of in the inception of the enterprise.

The object which should induce any city to set such an enterprise, is to maintain for itself as a metropolitan character which makes the whole country look to it as the great centre for exchange and instruction, as well as for trade, and is sure to follow. A real metropolis must have the acquaintance of all the world, and with every class of people who can be drawn to it for their own and the city's benefit and improvement. . . .

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The Chicago Tribune.
MORNING EDITION.
Sunday Morning, June 30, 1872.

GREELEY'S RECORD.

Senator Chandler is at work at Washington, with a corps of detailed officials, reading the files of the New York *Tribune* for the thirty years of its publication, and copying therefrom all that has been said in that time in that paper of Democrats, of the Democratic party, of Slavery, of the South, and concerning Protection and Free Trade. These extracts it is proposed to issue as a document, to be called "Greeley's Record," in order to influence Democrats to vote against him. This proceeding will remind the reader of the man who, in 1856, wrote to the New York *Tribune* office for a copy of a particular number of that paper; he could not remember the date, but said, as a means of identifying it, that it contained something about Kansas. The New York *Tribune* has been a Whig or a Republican paper since its foundation, and a compilation of all it has contained concerning Democracy will be a record almost as extensive as the files of the paper.

We hope the record will be published. In it will be found many caustic reviews of such Democratic statesmen as Ben Butler, John A. Logan, George S. Boutwell, N. P. Banks, Simon Cameron, Dan. Sickles, Matt. Carpenter, Jim Nye, Blanton Duncan, Murphy, Longstreet, Mosby, etc. These portraits could not be reproduced more appropriately than just at this time. Greeley's pen-and-ink portraits of these Democratic champions of General Grant will be enthusiastically welcomed by the people. In that same record will also be found his able denunciation of Henry Wilson's Know-Nothing campaign in New England, and of the Constitutional amendments made by the Gardner, Hiss, and Wilson Legislature of 1854-'5,—the same which elected Wilson to the Senate. If we mistake not, the same record will contain a review of Henry Wilson's celebrated Free-Trade speech of March, 1855, in which he successfully appealed to Mason, Toombs, Hunter, Benjamin, Jeff. Davis, Atchison, Butler, Clingman, and all the Southern rebels, to vote for his proposition to attach to one of the appropriation bills a section substantially repealing all the duties on iron and wool. For that speech Henry Wilson was welcomed by the South as an enlightened statesman, and he was the hero of the session. Mr. Wilson very soon went back on this speech, and became a Protectionist,—just as he went back on the Know-Nothings because they preferred Fillmore to Wilson.

In that same record there may be found a portrait of the rising statesman of Michigan, who, in his first campaign, used to orate from a speech written for him, and who, despite frequent corrections, would insist in attributing to Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, a glowing paragraph copied from a speech by the great British statesman.

It is likely that in that same record will be found Mr. Greeley's comments upon Morton's celebrated speech denouncing negro suffrage, and declaring that to adopt it would justly provoke a war of races, in which either the whites or the blacks of the South would be driven out, and in such a contest his sympathies would be with the white race. By all means let Mr. Chandler produce Greeley's comments on this speech of Morton. They will be excellent reading for the Democracy, and the Republicans, and the negro voters in Indiana.

A REPUBLIC GOVERNED BY FORCE.

The condition of affairs in Mexico is peculiarly unfortunate. Insurrection prevails throughout the Republic. Each State or Province has its revolutionary leader, who first, by force, stops all production, and then compels the men who might make an honest living to join his band. These bands "subsist on the country." That is, they make raids into other States, capturing and taking off all the property they can lay their hands on, while their own States are, in like manner, raided by other gangs, under other leaders.

The fact is, Mexico is no more a Republic than any other country where a usurping Government rules at the Capital with arbitrary power, and the rest of the country is given up to anarchy and spoliation by military adventurers. A year ago there was a Presidential election, but President Juarez had obtained from Congress the power to enter the several States, suspend the *habeas corpus*, and control everything by force. Of course he prevented elections, except by his own partisans, and declared himself re-elected. Civil war broke out and has been going on ever since, to the annihilation of industry, and to the robbing of the people. The Congress subsequently demanded that the President should surrender the extraordinary powers voted to him before the election, but he peremptorily refused to do so, and now reigns absolutely as Dictator. The act of the Mexican Congress conferring upon Juarez absolute authority in the States was substantially the same as the act sought to be passed by our Congress a month ago; and it was this act, conferring dictatorial powers upon the President, that was so emphatically indorsed by the Philadelphia Convention.

What is the result in Mexico? Nine-tenths of the country is in open revolt. Commerce and manufactures are paralyzed. Every city and town is liable at any moment to be raided, and robbed of all its property, or forced to pay a round sum to purchase exemption. The President has an adventurer in each State whom he recognizes as "regular," and there are at least two other revolutionary chieftains in each locality. All three are engaged in the work of spoliation. This is the result in Mexico of the overthrow of the authority of the States to govern in their local affairs, and a result of conferring absolute power upon a central despotism, held by a military man, whose only idea of statesmanship is the employment of force.

The Hon. C. B. Farwell, M. C., is an extensive dealer in dry goods. He is connected with the second largest establishment in the city in that line. He procured the adoption, the other day, by the Grant Republican State Committee, of a resolution urging "those who desire to subscribe for Chicago papers" to take some other paper than THE TRIBUNE. This advice was general in its character, and not confined to any particular party.

It is an open question how far Mr. Farwell has qualified himself by literary culture to pass judgment upon newspapers, so as to give advice to other people on that important subject. We opine that he is a better judge of some other things than of newspapers. But the main thing in the case is the fact that Mr. Farwell has introduced political tests in private business. If he is a Grant man, and Greeley men should have no business dealings with each other. This would be a curious test to apply to the dry goods business. It would be curious, for instance, if Mr. Farwell should refuse to sell a bill of goods on credit to a supporter of Greeley in the City of Bloomington, and should direct his doorkeepers to cancel the all customers desiring to enter, and find out whether they vote the regular ticket, and, if they do not, send them to some house which does not carry politics into private business.

THE HEALY SLOUGH.

The annual pestilence of the Healy Slough upon the city [illegible] cars entering the city [illegible] train of southwest [illegible] pass through a current of foul air than is horrible to endure, and fatal to health. The people of the Sixth and Seventh Wards, and of all that part of the city lying to the east and northeast of this abominable nuisance, are subjected, by day and by night, to an air-bath of this terrible stench and of this polluted wind, which leaves a greasy, sickening deposit upon all things over which it passes. The Healy Slough, and the no less offensive nuisances by which it is supplemented, are not new inventions. They are of age. Their precise locality is as well known to the Board of Health as that of the Court House. Nevertheless, several successive administrations have failed to mitigate the abomination. The great argument, some years ago, in favor of establishing a Health Department was, that, if it did no other good, it would abate the Healy Slough. Scientific attainments, aided by investigations in foreign lands, have failed to meet the difficulty of the Healy Slough. Chicago has overcome great natural difficulties, and now draws from the bottom of Lake Michigan, far from shore, her supply of water; but Chicago can neither drain nor fill up the Healy Slough. Chicago has reversed the great law of Nature which leads water to run down hill, and now pours her stream into the Illinois River, sending it to the Gulf of Mexico; but the science that could accomplish all this stands baffled at the precincts of the Healy Slough. We can disinfect and deodorize the accumulated filth of ages, outside of the Healy Slough. We can overcome all geographical, geological, and topographical difficulties, except the Healy Slough. We can drain the whole Northwest; we can call, as if by magic, living streams of pure water from the remote bowels of the earth; but we can do nothing with the Healy Slough. We have lifted Chicago from a marsh; we have made great highways upon ground once covered by water; we have filled up holes and ravines, and made all things smooth, firm, and dry; but we have not yet been able to drain, fill up, disinfect, deodorize, or molest the Healy Slough. We have, from the ruins of our burned city, extended its eastern boundary out into the lake, the filling being hard, firm, and enduring; but we have not yet had the courage or the intelligence to "tackle" the Healy Slough.

If the Board of Health have the courage appertaining to men holding such a place, let them rescue the city from the further disgrace of this mammoth nuisance. Let them take the legal steps at once to have that slough condemned as a pestilential hole, and have it filled with broken bricks, chloride of lime, ashes, copperas, and other materials from its source to its mouth. The objection that there are private rights opposed to any meddling with the Healy Slough, has no strength. No man has a right to maintain a public stench. No man has any right which militates against the public health and comfort. Let the city at once proceed to close that slough permanently. Let it be filled up with solid material and disinfectants, and, if there be any person who is injured by such a proceeding, let him be compensated. The public will cheerfully pay the bill. But the nuisance must be abated.

A STRUGGLE FOR A LIFE.

We hear the counsel for Stokes place small reliance on those imaginative defences which have been invented for them by persons of a dramatic taste and a genius for fiction. It was said they would prove that the bullet which killed Fisk does not fit Stokes' pistol, and that Stokes fired but one shot, which penetrated Fisk's arm, while Fisk himself, in drawing his own pistol, fired the other and fatal one. This would have been a very beautiful defence, such as any criminal lawyer would have gloated over with humane satisfaction. But the only witness yet sworn who saw the shots fired testifies that Stokes coolly leaned his shooting-arm on the banister to steady it, and fired the two shots in clear succession. We are very much afraid, therefore, the fatal balls were just alike, and that both of them exactly fit Stokes' pistol.

Doubtless, a strong effort will be made to show that Fisk would not have died from a pistol-wound twenty-seven inches deep if the doctors had not intensified and enlarged it by probing it again and again to remove the bullet. As Stokes has already been trying the Grand Jury that indicted him, so he will proceed to put Fisk's doctors on trial, and McKeon will make a convulsive and stentorian endeavor to prove that the surgeons killed Fisk.

At present, Stokes is trying to prove that Fisk visited the Grand Central Hotel for purposes not the most pure, connected with a family of young ladies named Morse, whose board he is charged with having paid at the Grand Central. The argument would be that Fisk ought not to have been there. His coming there was immoral; *ergo*, the fatal shot was the avenging bolt of an offended Providence, whose lightnings might be deferred, for convenience sake, in special instances, but could not sleep forever. If Stokes was the mere instrument in the hands of Providence to rid the world of a moral monster, jurors will be expected to take care how they commit themselves against Providence!

We expect the theory of an avenging Providence will assume, in the Stokes trial, the prominence usually given to the plea of insanity. It will come in under the shelter of a plea of insanity; the argument being that the same reckless impudence on the part of Fisk, in diverting the money of other men into his own pockets, and in concentrating upon himself the affections of more than one woman, which made it just that Providence should exterminate him, naturally excited the mad passions of men to kill him. His hand being in some form against every man, it was only a question of time how soon the curse of Cain should take effect on him. On Black Friday he fled from Wall street, under such a load of hatred that fifty men would have risked Stokes' fate to have achieved Stokes' revenge for their ruin. Again, in the Erie-Susquehanna war, he moved through a constant riot for a week in the mere effort to steal a railroad. He struck right and left to plunder under the forms of law, and to detach the affections of women with the proceeds of his crimes. Every success made a new enemy. Every conquest goaded almost to insanity some already irascible foe. It was only a problem in the law of probabilities how soon he would tread upon some weak, or nervous, or ill-balanced victim, who, by the very law of his being, would turn and rend him, as a beast rends its prey. Of course he had involved [illegible] finally insane to justify the act. But, as our Courts in some of the States have decided that insanity may be spasmodic, so that less than one the moment before the act and the moment after, may be insane in its commission, it is pretty easy to acquit a murderer if the jury can be made to desire to acquit him. In all such cases there is a certain sympathy for a man who is struggling for his life, especially if the jury can be made to feel that he was but the instrument of an avenging Providence!

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

During the next three weeks the voice of the Commencement orator will be heard in the land. Perspiring audiences will listen to immaculate young women, as, in a modest and trembling whisper, they pour forth platitudes on "Fashion," or "The Oak and the Ivy," or "Mirrors," or some other of the thousand-and-one topics which adorn or disfigure every Commencement programme, and are always treated in the same cut-and-dried way. The same little would-be funny touches, with their coming duly heralded by the appreciative giggle of their author; the same attempts at "word-painting," with their frightful results in the way of daubs; the same venerable verses, extracted from the same "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations;" the same extracts from Scripture, deftly used as "padding," and the same mechanical bits of sentiment about tears, and parting, and broken heart-strings;—all these are even now being mixed into the hotch-potch which ninety-nine out of a hundred of the "graduates" of this summer will inflict upon their unhappy hearers. Perhaps the one will be a strong-souled woman, who, having ideas, wishes to write and speak them. She may make the attempt in vain. Her essay will be toned down, very decidedly down, by careful instructors, fearful lest such views, "very peculiar, you know," should blast the fair fame of the institution. When such a fate overtakes some pert being, who, relying on the intimate acquaintance with mankind and the world that she has gained from what she fondly imagines are flirtations, strives to solve "The Social Problem," or some kindred question, we are inclined to rejoice. Perhaps, however, even such a dissertation would be an agreeable relief to the monotony that usually prevails. The morning after graduation, the fluttering hearts of the now full-fledged belles will be moved as they read, in the local press, the unblushing flattery prepared for them. It would be cruel to take them behind the scenes and show them the writer thereof, taught by long and sad experience to shun such scenes, as he composes, in privacy, with a programme before him, his adulatory paragraphs. He knows that each actress in the tedious performance will be attired in white muslin, and red rosebuds, and green leaves, and that each will treat her strictly orthodox subject in a strictly orthodox manner. With these *data*, he can easily construct his criticisms.

The boys and young men who will speak from the Commencement platforms of our Academies and Colleges, will have orations and essays of, in the main, a much broader tone. There will be, of course, a tendency to overmuch use of somewhat faded flowers of metaphor, culled from much be-trampled fields of learning. There will be a very perceptible thinness of original thought, and a lack of taste and skill in plagiarizing. There will be absurdly gloomy and unnatural views of life taken, and the country's utter political ruin will be predicted with cheery confidence. There will be a vast deal of sham emotion, got up for the occasion long weeks before, and a little of the genuine article. There will be the inevitable toning-down by supervising hands, and the consequent loss of much of the real value of the disquisitions. There will be a great number of topics treated which are far beyond the scope of the ambitious "philosopherlings," as Bristed would say, who attempt them, and this will be the worst evil. Nevertheless, the rather flat and certainly tedious prettiness of the feminine essays will be replaced, in those of their brothers, with strength of tone,—a strength which may be rash, presumptuous, even absurdly foolish, but which is the sign of a self-reliance that, despite the hard knocks it will receive in the world outside, is essential to the final formation of a strong, enduring character. There will be very crude theories, no doubt, and there will be no apology, such as a young woman would humbly present, for holding them; but a person who tries to propagate a belief one minute, and apologizes for having it himself the next, might as well not speak at all.

This difference between the performances of the sexes is not to be accounted for by the inherent differences between the sexes themselves. An unschooled boy and girl will not show it. It is, in great part, due to the radically wrong system of education, which aims, in the one case, at prettiness, and, in the other, at strength. If a woman is taught and re-taught that all her triumphs are to be won in the parlor, it is matter of necessity that she should confine her efforts to the arts that win those triumphs. If she were taught that the counting-room, the pulpit, the hospital, and the editorial sanctum were as free to her as to her brother, she would strive like him, to fit herself for a life in which not even equality, much less superiority, would be conceded to her at the start. We believe that her truest, highest sphere of action is that which centres in her home; but we believe that an education such as we have briefly sketched, in fitting her for other possibilities, would yet be her most perfect preparation for that home. This preparation can be obtained by co-education of the sexes. When the highly beneficial effect of each upon the other is everywhere recognized, it seems absurd to seclude them during all the years in which character is forming itself. Keeping them together from morning to night, as many of our small Western colleges do, is going too far. A stimulant loses all its power, if taken too often. The real system seems to be that adopted at Cambridge, England, and soon to be adopted at Cornell, in this country. Women and men are to occupy entirely different colleges, which will form part of the same university. In many recitations and lectures, and in all prize-contests, they will meet in friendly strife. They cannot but aid each other. The men will gain in gentleness and fineness of perception, and the women will get that firmness and strength that most of them so grievously need.

The war expenses of the German Empire, in its recent "raid" into France, were $877,500,000, while its cash indemnity from France amounts to $1,244,000,000, or, including the tax-paying value of Alsace and Lorraine, to $1,440,000,000. This leaves a net cash profit to Germany on the war of $1,162,000,000, or nearly five millions of dollars a day for every day of the war. The utmost that had ever before been done was to make a war pay its expenses out of the enemy, but, since the incursions of the hards and vigorous Goths and Vandals ado decrepit and demoralized Rome, there has been no such magnificent return even from wars of conquest. The Franco-German war, being a war of self-defence on the part of Germany, and of aggression on that of France, the net result is all the more astounding. Of the sum thus far received, $320,000,000 have gone into the Imperial war treasure; $760,000,000 have been distributed in payment of pensions to persons injured by the war, and in payment for the railways of Alsace and Lorraine; $30,000,000 are demanded, and will probably be given, to the fortification of Alsace and Lorraine; $680,000,000 are divided among the various German States, while $45,000,000 are disbursed to some of the minor States, in repayment of incidental war expenses.

Napoleon said that in fifty years Europe would be either Cossack or Republican. The fifty years have passed, and, instead, it is German military; the will of Bismarck and the memory of the Franco-German war being the supreme law of Europe.

The police of New York, in making a descent, recently, upon an obscene publishing establishment, stumbled upon a mass of information showing the demoralizing extent to which the pupils of our colleges and seminaries, male and female, are in correspondence with these villanous establishments. So startled were they by the proofs, that they sent for the pastors of the various city churches, in order, through their influence, to bring the facts to bear with their proper force on the conductors of educational institutions. The staples in trade of the publishing houses generally consist in a "sporting" newspaper, or journal of the vices, flash novels of illicit amours, medical works on special diseases, and the ten thousand patent nostrums for indulging in vice without being overtaken by its consequences. The illustrated sporting papers cook up their "intelligence" so as to serve as a directory to houses of ill-repute, and thus create a demand for the other wares of the establishment.

The correspondence found by the police in "pulling" this establishment was chiefly from boys and girls at school, and largely, evidently, from young men and women of good opportunities and fair culture and position. They directed how the lascivious works or secret potions and instruments were to be sent to them, with an explicitness and care that indicated their mastery of the subject. Such facts, too, plainly indicate that seminaries for the young may prove hot-beds of premature sensualism, unless careful moral and religious surveillance is kept over the pupils by teachers of their own sex, who have the purity, care, and kind tact to effectually pry into and understand their inner lives as well as their superficial attainments. In how many schools, and by how many parents at home, is the development of the passional and emotional element in the youth of both sexes watched with the same care that is needful? Is it not too often ignored and neglected until some unfortunate breach of propriety inflicts an irremediable stain on the child and an endless punishment on the parents?

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland has been discussing the fearful prevalence of the crime of Sabbath-breaking. Driving was denounced as a heinous sin, and the wickedness of walking was enlarged upon. Still, it was admitted that people must do something, and that even walking was better than drinking,—a decision which we commend to those who would like to close our public parks on the only day on which the public can visit them. The Scotch divines agreed that only those in the same family ought to walk out together, because, as one of them said, "The gathering in the meadows of people who had no family relationship made the scene—if not of riot exactly—at least of merriment." There is a quaint implication in this that members of the same family, if together, couldn't be glad enough to incense the Creator. But where did these gloomy theologians get their idea of God in whose eyes "merriment" is a hateful sin?

Mr. Girdlestone, an English clergyman, has been active in his efforts to alleviate the distress of the agricultural laborers by procuring them better situations in other parts of the country. For a certain John Webber, who was working in North Devon for 8 shillings a week, he got a place at 16 shillings, in Lancashire. Webber gave his employer a month's notice, and then sold his furniture, and was about leaving, when he was arrested on a suit for breach of contract, and brought before two Judges, one of whom was his ex-employer and his accuser. The other magistrate, however, presided at the trial. It was proved that the month's notice had been given, and that Webber had been employed by the week. Nevertheless, the luckless laborer was fined five pounds. After the decision was rendered, this Devonshire Dogberry abused Canon Girdlestone, in unmeasured terms, for his efforts in behalf of the workingmen.

Some English iron-workers, who immigrated to this country some time since, and have been employed at Pittsburgh, are going home to Staffordshire. They find that they cannot live as well here as they, despite the higher money-wages. The wife of one of them said: "It was a bad day for us that we believed all about high wages here and came out to America;" and her husband added: "We're going home wiser than we left home." To this testimony as to the real condition of American workingmen, we may add that of Mr. Archibald, British Consul-General at New York. He says that he is beset and overrun with British subjects who have come to this country to make money, and find themselves unable to do as well as they did at home. There is no land where the workingman ought, in the nature of things, to be better off than here, but the incubus of Protection has crushed him down into poverty.

The different missionary societies at work in Hindostan have been in the habit of hiring native converts to preach the Gospel to their countrymen. Their injudicious rivalry has made this such a profitable business that a man, by occasionally joining the church, can support himself in comfort. The last report of the English Baptist Mission, at Delhi, says:

> The expenditure of mission funds on native catechists, preachers, converts, and inquirers, is doing more to hinder the progress of Christianity in India than all the active opposition of Hindus and Mussulmans put together.

The report mentions particularly a Bengalee, who was an Episcopalian in Benares, a Roman Catholic in Agra, and a Baptist in Delhi. Sectarianism seems to harm Christianity abroad even more than it does at home.

A San Francisco manufacturer of birdcages discharged his workmen, to whom he had been paying $3 a day, and filled their places with Chinamen, at one-third of that sum. When the new hands had learned the business, they struck for $2. The employer refused. Thereupon they went into the business on their own account, and now bid fair to drive him out of the market by the superior excellence and cheapness of their wares. This last device of Chinese cheap labor gives an admirable example to the native American artisans who are wasting their time and money in foolish strikes, instead of using both to their fullest extent in wise co-operation.

Cincinnati ought to exult over the fact that the records of her Public Library show a higher standing of popular taste than that which, judged by a similar standard, prevails in Boston. In the latter city, as we have before stated, the three authors most in demand are Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Holmes, and Mrs. Southworth. In Cincinnati, all of these are less popular than Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Miss Craik, Mrs. Lowes, Cooper, and some others.

The Rock Island *Union* calls the candidate for Auditor on the Liberal ticket a "Copperhead." It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the editor of that paper is Postmaster of Rock Island. How far that little Post Office throws its beams! So shines a good deputy in a naughty world.

An English association has built, in London, one hundred and twenty-three fountains, and one hundred and twenty-five troughs, from which half a million people, and a million horses, dogs, etc., drink every day. In Philadelphia, a similar association has built, since 1869, thirty-two fountains and as many troughs. The experiment has resulted in closing many saloons, and in [illegible] sustaining the health of horses and cattle, and the prevalence of sobriety among dogs. It seems worthy a trial everywhere.

POLITICAL.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* don't see much harm in it that Tichnor draws pay as a Government Clerk at Washington, and does duty as Chairman of the Republican State Committee in Iowa. Bosses.

The Tammany Democracy of New York City will put a ticket in the field. Its candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are Judge Fullerton and Gen. Slocum, and that is all we know about it. The Democracy starts with a debt of over $ [illegible] millions resting on the city.

—The Nashville *Republican Banner* says Greeley states that, during Andy Johnson's recent visit to Washington, he expressed himself in regard to the Cincinnati movement with characteristic freedom. On one occasion, when referring to Mr. Greeley's nomination, he said:

> Mr. Greeley will doubtless be indorsed at the Baltimore Convention. This may be a bitter pill for some of us to swallow; but we must not show our grimaces to the public. I intend to take the stump myself, in my own State, and perhaps in the States adjacent, and I shall support Mr. Greeley on the grounds of public policy, no matter who may be the head of that opposition. It may be Mr. Greeley; it will certainly be intended for the benefit of the nominee at Baltimore.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

> The President is thoroughly satisfied that the defeat of Hartranft in October will have a powerful effect upon his election in November. He believes that, while the Republicans of Pennsylvania are divided on their local tickets, they are unanimously for the National tickets. He intimated this in conversation with your correspondent during his recent visit here, and gave it as one of the reasons why he did not feel called upon to take sides for or against Hartranft. The attempt of the ring managers, therefore, to frighten the National Committee into deluging the State with money for the purpose of electing Hartranft in order to save Grant is not likely to succeed.

—For the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention the nominations in Philadelphia are: Republican—John Price Wetherill, Edward C. Knight, Henry C. Carey, John Bardsley, James W. M. Newlin, John E. Addicks, William B. Hanna, M. Hall Stanton, William E. Littleton, William D. Baker, J. Alexander Simpson. Democratic—Lewis C. Cassidy, James R. Heverin, Theodore Cuyler, John R. Read.

—The noble impracticables, who had rather be right than win, are receiving encouragement from the noble Labor Reformers, who had rather be patriotic than work.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The Democratic ticket in Ohio, imperfectly reported by telegraph, is: For Secretary of State, General Aquilla Riley, of Wooster, Wayne County; Supreme Judge, John L. Green, of Columbus; Board of Public Works, Isaac B. Riley, of Licking County. The delegation to Baltimore includes John F. McKinney, William Mungen, Oscar F. Moore, Newton Schleich, John G. Thompson, Daniel S. Uhl, George W. McCook, and James M. Coffinberry.

—The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, State organ of the Administration, is deeply concerned for the integrity of the Democratic party. It says:

> In the whole Democratic party ready for the alter that is prepared for it [illegible] A few Democratic leaders might get some of the subordinate offices. But would that compensate the masses of the party for the loss of their organization, and the ignoring of their principles? It requires no gift of prophecy to foresee the issue to which thousands of Democrats, who want no office and expect none, will give to questions like these. Their self-respect, their manhood, and their prejudices will all cry out against what they must regard as the surrender of their party, their party name, and all their cherished traditions.

—If there are any unconverted Bourbons within the sound of our voice, as it were, we invite them to read the proceedings of the various conventions held yesterday in the different States. A full report appears in the telegraphic columns of to-day's *Leaflet*. The campaign is growing, and after the 15th of July it will open with a blaze. Hurrah for Greeley and the Liberal party! —*Memphis Avalanche*.

—The Salem (Or.) *Mercury* says the Radicals carried Oregon by fraud. In one county alone, Multnomah, the votes cast exceeded the poll-tax list by more than a thousand. This appears to be the work Attorney-General Williams was sent to do.

—The Baltimore *American* (Grant) states that General Joe Johnston, of Mississippi, is against Greeley. It seems that he told Wigfall, in Baltimore, the other day, that he would have nothing to do with him, and that to elect him "would only be to consolidate the Radicals in power under another head." The *American* adds: "General Johnston is Greeley credit for being true to any principle he professes."

—An office-holder in St. Louis wants to see some Grant hats and Grant coats brought out as campaign badges. The good man should address some well established small-pox hospital.

PERSONAL.

Speaker Blaine pays the largest individual tax in Augusta, Me.—$1,410.

—Miss Annie Louise Carey will spend the remainder of the season at Durham, Me.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe is to pass part of the season at Hampton Beach (N. H.) and vicinity.

—Colfax has given up his house in Washington, and his effects are now being packed to be sent to him at South Bend. It is not probable that he will be at the Capital much next winter.

—The Rev. George H. Hosmer, formerly President of Antioch College, Ohio, slipped from the steps of the Massachusetts House, in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, receiving severe injuries.

—Lieutenant-Governor Dale, of Vermont, has accepted the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs at Island Point, which practically vacates the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

—W. H. Clagett, who has represented Montana in Congress during the past session of Congress, declines a re-election, and proposes to resume the practice of law.

—Asa Packer, the founder of Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., has offered to give the Institution $250,000, in case the Trustees will raise $125,000. He also offers to double his gift in case the Trustees will raise $125,000 more.

—M. de Chilly, director of the Odeon, in Paris, while attending a banquet given by Victor Hugo to the artists of the Odeon, on the occasion of the hundredth representation of "Ruy Blas," was struck with apoplexy, and died on the night of the 10th inst. He was born in 1807, and made his debut in 1831, at the Odeon, in second parts of comedy.

—When the last reform bill was before the House of Lords, Lord Lytton handed in an amendment that no one should be allowed the franchise who could not write his name in a legible hand. It was the duty of the clerk at the table to read the amendment aloud to the House; but so badly had his Lordship written it that for the life of him the clerk couldn't make it out.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> At the Louisville Hotel yesterday were registered Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hancock, both of this city. Mr. Hancock being the son of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, of the United States army and his wife, the eldest daughter of Nicholas Gwynn, Esq., a prominent citizen of Louisville. This was the young couple's first appearance as man and wife, and at the same time the first announcement of their marriage.

Douglas Park.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me again to ask the aid of your powerful influence towards obtaining something like fair play for Douglas Park, in the matter of improvements.

It was stated in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, in reply to my previous communication, that the difference between the amount of work done there and at Central and Humboldt was more apparent than real, a large amount of the work being such as could not be readily seen; which may be correct as far as concerns the work of the past season. As for the present season, little or nothing is being done at Douglas Park. The force engaged there consists of two or three men, against about two or three dozen at each of the other parks; the truth of which will be very apparent to any person driving out to the grounds.

There is no doubt that Douglas Park is being neglected, and great injustice done to owners of adjacent property, who are required to pay for the improvement of other parks in being taxed to improve that one.

FAIR PLAY.

CHICAGO, June 29.

Police Sinecures.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As economy seems to be the order of the day, especially in the different departments of the City Government, will not somebody "rise to explain" for what purpose there are two so-called station-keepers at the Harrison Street Police Station, in addition to two lockup-keepers? These two sinecures draw $1,000 each, and all the work they perform is to sleep in the station. There is no excuse to keep these two men there at all, as there are no duties for them to do, unless you call it duty to see how much money the prisoners have about them, and then to procure whiskey for them at the rate of about $15 per gallon, or to charge the patrolmen 20 cents apiece for soap, brushes, combs, etc., per month, and turn an honest penny in that direction. There is considerable more business at the Union Street Station to perform, and only two lockup-keepers there.

CHICAGO, June 29.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Chicago Pulpit—Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day, Morning and Evening—Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Pulpit* of this afternoon, being a [illegible] number, consisting of Moral Meetings, last discourses, etc., of 100 warm to go to obstruct [illegible] should invest to count [illegible] Rains church in Adams [illegible] to be newsboy. [illegible] of the *Pulpit* on Sunday morning, and one of his best sermons, much improved within the past [illegible]. It has a nice, tran new cover, a sort of light yellow, a summer color, bearing the [illegible] publishers, and [illegible] tion regarding what is inside. [illegible] been there is [illegible] will [illegible] the Rev. Dr. Wood of Hoyt, of Brooklyn, at 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will speak in the Second Church, corner Monroe and Morgan streets, on "The New American Race" in the morning, and on "The People's Indictment" in the evening.

—The Rev. J. A. Smith, of the *Standard*, will preach in Kingsley at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach in the Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street, in the morning on "Christian Nobility," and in the evening on "A Saving Book Morality."

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach in the Union Park Congregational at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; on the latter occasion about "The Temperance Law."

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Cheney will preach in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, in the morning on "The Deceitfulness of Sin," and in the evening on "The Christian Business Man."

—The Rev. Dr. Powers will officiate at both services in St. John's Church.

—The Rev. H. B. Stocking will officiate in the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Monroe and Adams, at both services.

—The Rev. H. B. Kinney will officiate morning and evening in the Church of the Atonement, at the corner of Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate at both services in Calvary Church, Warsaw avenue, near Western.

—The Rev. J. W. Osborne will officiate morning and evening in All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson will officiate, at 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m., in the Church of the Holy Communion, Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

—The Rev. T. K. Coleman will officiate twice in Trinity Central Hall, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, the subject of his evening sermon being "Retribution."

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m., in Grace Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. L. H. Reid will preach at the Reunion Church, on Mitchell street, near Tarcop, at 10:30 a. m.

—Professor Swing will preach in Standard Hall at 10:30 a. m., and in the church, corner Monroe and Laflin streets, at 7:30 p. m., being his last services before the usual summer vacation.

—The Rev. George Cuthbertson, of St. Thomas, will preach in the First Scotch Church, corner Sangamon and Adams, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. L. Thompson, pastor-elect of the Thirty-first Street Church, will preach, morning and evening.

METHODIST.

The Rev. R. M. Boring will preach twice in the Grant Place Church.

—The Rev. A. C. Williams, of the Des Moines Conference, will preach in Park Avenue Church this evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach in Centenary Church, on Monday evening, at 7:30, and at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., the latter discourse being on "Law and Its Enforcement."

—The Rev. S. Hoffman will preach in Trinity Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 10:30 a. m., on the new Liquor law.

—The Rev. W. H. Daniels will preach in the First Church, corner of Clark and Harrison streets, this evening, on "Law for the Lawless."

CONGREGATIONALISM.

The Rev. J. Cadwalader, in the Lincoln Park Church, will talk in the morning on the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in the evening in the ethics of [illegible].

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach twice in the New England Church, on While street, near Dearborn.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., in the Union Park Church, the evening sermon being a farewell discourse before the Pastor starts on his summer's recreation.

—The South Church will be closed to-day, except for Sunday School purposes at 2:30.

—The Plymouth and South Church congregations will hold reunion services to-day, in Plymouth Church, corner Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. The Rev. C. M. Tyler will preach in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. W. Alvin Bartlett and others will make addresses ratifying the consolidation of the two churches.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach in Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, in the morning. Services will be suspended for a vacation during the remainder of the hottest term.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning in the Church of the Messiah, corner Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street, on "Christ and Christianity," and in the evening on "What is Worship?"

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach on "The Labor Question," at the Church of the New England Church, corner North Dearborn and White streets.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach in St. Paul's Church, Wabash avenue, corner Peck court, in the morning, and in Murray Chapel, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, in the evening.

—The Rev. D. M. Reed will preach twice in the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Sangamon streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Jerusalem Church will hold services at 11 a. m. in the Temple, corner South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, and in the Union Park Congregational Church at 8:30 p. m.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., in the Church of God, corner Warren avenue and Robey street, in the evening on the liquor law.

—The Church of the Divine Maternity will meet at No. 197 Throop street at 3 p. m.

—Frank Burr will talk in Advent Christian Chapel, Green street, near Madison, this morning, on "A Religious Departure," and in the evening on "True Religious Success."

—The Rev. D. D. Gullick will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the American Reformed Church, on Washington street, near Ann.

—The Rev. G. A. Burgess will preach, morning and evening, in the Christian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—Religious services will be held in Goodhue Hall, on Davis street, north of Fullerton, at 7:45 p. m.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Episcopal.

June 30—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.

Roman Catholic.

June 30—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.
July 1—Octave of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; 88 Processes and Comp., MM.
July 2—Visitation B. V. M.
July 3—St. Leo, P. C.
July 6—Octave of SS. Peter and Paul, Ap.

ELSEWHERE.

Roman Catholics in this country have church accommodations for 1,990,814, and Evangelical Protestants for 16,642,189, the difference being eight to one.

—The average salary of the ministry throughout the Southern Presbyterian Church has been raised $60 during the past year, making it now over $700.

—The merchants of the wealthy city of Hamburg, Germany, have resolved that they will no longer visit the Exchange, or their offices, on Sundays.

—The *Religious Remembrancer* is said to have been the first religious paper published in the world. Its first number appeared in Philadelphia, September 4, 1813.

—The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's society has bought six lots at Madison avenue and East Forty-fifth street, New York, for $125,000, and will build thereon before Christmas, an iron-clad church, with a seating capacity of 2,000.

—The German societies of Dayton, Ohio, have decided, in deference to the wishes of the citizens, to abandon all more pubilic processions or celebrations on Sundays.

—The Rev. James Kent Stone, a grandson of Chancellor Kent, of New York, has been admitted to holy orders by the Roman Catholic Bishop Rosecr

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...-Proof (either hot or cold).
...Will not Break or Leak!
Almost Everlasting
FLOUR.
...TAL MILLS,
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...of these well known and popular
...the "Ionic" having been deservedly
...have been united in the "Oriental,"
...thoroughly overhauled and refitted
...of most approved mill machinery,
...and to remain in the country in com-
...its modern system of the production of
...Located as we are in the "granary of
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...are apparent.
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...West Side will suggest the conve-
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...tention. Our prices this week are
...ARREL LOWER
...and 50 CENTS A BARREL LOW-
...for six weeks past. A written
...every barrel of Flour that we
...ther and it will make you glad.
...FLOURING MILLS,
...of Madison-st. Bridge,
...BOLE & CO., Proprietors.
CARPETS.
...RPETS
...d Shades.
...MONDAY, a fresh stock of
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Extra 3-Ply
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...R H. PECK,
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...TO BARS.
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Shocked by the Extreme Hot Weather

Those Who Suffered During the Past Week.

The Building Outside the City Limits.

Monday last and occasional ...ld succeed to lay the dust for at ...ight or more palpably scorching. ...ld be made in the chapter of the ...The excessive heat has ...the energetic movements of ...re unwilling to raise their pay- ...ed in fact of the easygoings ...ual suggestive manner which ex- ...ts inaction is likely to produce. ...ct, doubtless that is not enough ...ousand home busters on one's ...ch as nickels in one's pocket melt ...ly legs, burn holes through ...ir pets the sidewalk. It is getting ...ason to get into shade. This in- ...ere serious matter for builders ...ot inclined to allow, and ...ersons of building considerably. ...e preceding week, the architects ...ere drawing for new buildings, ...of them having a new design ma- ...to be put forthright. Several of ...much upon plans which they ...here ready for publication.

THE BUILDINGS.

The figures made during the dry ...ast week to observe the buildings at ...ld weekly records, and to com- ...other existing only in stereo- ...ctly accurate summation of old Chicago- ...ly remarkable, the new buildings in ...ly being better designed, ...built, than were their ...A glance down LaSalle ...ational evidence for that ...a stroll down the busy portions ...ould carries conviction with it.

...ew Houses building, on Dear- ...ction notice has been made once ...the autumn. As compared with ...week in the month of May, the ...ld be certainly very high in- ...ever stands, artistic, elaborate, ...e solidity, it is almost worthy ...ly changelessness of the old-fash- ...ildings of the past. It will be remembered, two ...ing on Dearborn street, both ...ions. It is to that of the cor- ...Dearborn to which reference ...The front is 80, with the excep- ...ch entrance, and the building is ...ed. Compared with the ...ed, and the building is ...ve and imposing appearance ...ow. The other building, on the ...and Dearborn streets, is going ...ce to its neighbor. It will be ...ck high, and the stone fronts will be ...distinctly. It is to be pushed for- ...ust may delay, and will be occu- ...

SCHUMAN'S PLANS.

...The architect, now high up in ...ternest building, is hard at ...ecuted plans for several build- ...that he does not appear ...ion to usual visitors, or to ob- ...ork with his employés ...over drawings when perfected. ...ly greatly (and amusingly), re- ...ubtedly Scotsman, whose dis- ...ish Frazer, is one of the most distinct spaces he was investi- ...ly hours and the space ...ing to Dundee long time ...Lydia and twenty streets, ...ed to the extent of ...ing, and the street ...ch the city has left ...ing Dundee, the ...ing, and the ...ing, and the ...ing, and

EASTMAN 11

REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

BY HARTMANN & QUINN.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

three-story and basement stone-front dwelling, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, with brick barn, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts.; also, 8-room cottage, nicely furnished, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av. Inquire on the premises, or of HARTMANN & QUINN, 79 Dearborn-st.

A 10-room house and lot, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $40 per month. Also, a 7-room house, with stable, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $30 per month. Also, a 7-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $25 per month. Also, a 6-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $20 per month. Also, a 5-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $15 per month. Also, a 4-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $12 per month. Also, a 3-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $10 per month. Also, a 2-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $8 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $6 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $5 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $4 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $3 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $2 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for $1 per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 50 cents per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 25 cents per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 10 cents per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 5 cents per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/8 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/16 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/32 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/64 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/128 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/256 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/512 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1024 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2048 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4096 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/8192 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/16384 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/32768 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/65536 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/131072 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/262144 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/524288 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1048576 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2097152 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4194304 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/8388608 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/16777216 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/33554432 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/67108864 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/134217728 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/268435456 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/536870912 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1073741824 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2147483648 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4294967296 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/8589934592 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/17179869184 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/34359738368 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/68719476736 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/137438953472 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/274877906944 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/549755813888 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1099511627776 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2199023255552 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4398046511104 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/8796093022208 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/17592186044416 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/35184372088832 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/70368744177664 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/140737488355328 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/281474976710656 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/562949953421312 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1125899906842624 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2251799813685248 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4503599627370496 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/9007199254740992 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/18014398509481984 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/36028797018963968 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/72057594037927936 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/144115188075855872 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/288230376151711744 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/576460752303423488 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1152921504606846976 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2305843009213693952 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4611686018427387904 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/9223372036854775808 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/18446744073709551616 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/36893488147419103232 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/73786976294838206464 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/147573952589676412928 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/295147905179352825856 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/590295810358705651712 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1180591620717411303424 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2361183241434822606848 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4722366482869645213696 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/9444732965739290427392 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/18889465931478580854784 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/37778931862957161709568 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/75557863725914323419136 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/151115727451828646838272 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/302231454903657293676544 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/604462909807314587353088 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1208925819614629174706176 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2417851639229258349412352 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4835703278458516698824704 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/9671406556917033397649408 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/19342813113834066795298816 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/38685626227668133590597632 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/77371252455336267181195264 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/154742504910672534362390528 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/309485009821345068724781056 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/618970019642690137449562112 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1237940039285380274899124224 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2475880078570760549798248448 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/4951760157141521099596496896 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/9903520314283042199192993792 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/19807040628566084398385987584 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/39614081257132168796771975168 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/79228162514264337593543950336 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/158456325028528675187087900672 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/316912650057057350374175801344 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/633825300114114700748351602688 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104412672 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208825344 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396417650688 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792835301376 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585670602752 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171341205504 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342682411008 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685364822016 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370729644032 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741459288064 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482918576128 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965837152256 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789931674304512 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579863348609024 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159726697218048 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319453394436096 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638906788872192 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277813577744384 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555627155488768 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111254310977536 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222508621955072 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196445017243910144 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392890034487820288 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1684996666696914987166688442938726917102321526408785780068975640576 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3369993333393829974333376885877453834204643052817571560137951281152 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/6739986666787659948666753771754907668409286105635143120275902562304 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/13479973333575319897333507543509815336818572211270286240551805124608 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103610249216 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/53919893334301279589334030174039261347274288845081144962207220498432 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/107839786668602559178668060348078522694548577690162289924414440996864 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/215679573337205118357336120696157045389097155380324579848828881993728 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/431359146674410236714672241392314090778194310760649159697657763987456 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/862718293348820473429344482784628181556388621521298319395315527974912 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1725436586697640946858688965569256363112777243042596638790631055949824 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3450873173395281893717377931138512726225554486085193277581262111899648 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/6901746346790563787434755862277025452451108972170386555162524223799296 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/13803492693581127574869511724554050904902217944340773110325048447598592 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/27606985387162255149739023449108101809804435888681546220650096895197184 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/55213970774324510299478046898216203619608871777363092441300193790394368 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/110427941548649020598956093796432407239217743554726184882600387580788736 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/220855883097298041197912187592864814478435487109452369765200775161577472 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/441711766194596082395824375185729628956870974218904739530401550323154944 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/883423532389192164791648750371459257913741948437809479060803100646309888 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1766847064778384329583297500742918515827483896875618958121606201292619776 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3533694129556768659166595001485837031654967793751237916243212402585239552 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/7067388259113537318333190002971674063309935587502475832486424805170479104 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/14134776518227074636666380005943348126619871175004951664972849610340958208 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/28269553036454149273332760011886696253239742350009903329945699220681916416 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/56539106072908298546665520023773392506479484700019806659891398441363832832 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/113078212145816597093331040047546785012958969400039613319782796882727665664 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/226156424291633194186662080095093570025917938800079226639565593765455331328 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/452312848583266388373324160190187140051835877600158453279131187530910662656 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/904625697166532776746648320380374280103671755200316906558262375061821325312 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1809251394333065553493296640760748560207343510400633813116524750123642650624 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3618502788666131106986593281521497120414687020801267626233049500247285301248 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/7237005577332262213973186563042994240829374041602535252466099000494570602496 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/14474011154664524427946373126085988481658748083205070504932198000989141204992 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/28948022309329048855892746252171976963317496166410141009864396001978282409984 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/57896044618658097711785492504343953926634992332820282019728792003956564819968 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639936 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/231584178474632390847141970017375815706539969331281128078915168015826259279872 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/463168356949264781694283940034751631413079938662562256157830336031652518559744 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/926336713898529563388567880069503262826159877325124512315660672063305037119488 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1852673427797059126777135760139006525652319754650249024631321344126610074238976 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3705346855594118253554271520278013051304639509300498049262642688253220148477952 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/7410693711188236507108543040556026102609279018600996098525285376506440296955904 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/14821387422376473014216086081112052205218558037201992197050570753012880593911808 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/29642774844752946028432172162224104410437116074403984394101141506025761187823616 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/59285549689505892056864344324448208820874232148807968788202283012051522375647232 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/118571099379011784113728688648896417641748464297615937576404566024103044751294464 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/237142198758023568227457377297792835283496928595231875152809132048206089502588928 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/474284397516047136454914754595585670566993857190463750305618264096412179005177856 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/948568795032094272909829509191171341133987714380927500611236528192824358010355712 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1897137590064188545819659018382342682267975428761855001222473056385648716020711424 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3794275180128377091639318036764685364535950857523710002444946112771297432041422848 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/7588550360256754183278636073529370729071901715047420004889892225542594864082845696 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/15177100720513508366557272147058741458143803430094840009779784451085189728165691392 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/30354201441027016733114544294117482916287606860189680019559568902170379456331382784 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/60708402882054033466229088588234965832575213720379360039119137804340758912662765568 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/121416805764108066932458177176469931665150427440758720078238275608681517825325531136 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/242833611528216133864916354352939863330300854881517440156476551217363035650651062272 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/485667223056432267729832708705879726660601709763034880312953102434726071301302124544 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/971334446112864535459665417411759453321203419526069760625906204869452142602604249088 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/1942668892225729070919330834823518906642406839052139521251812409738904285205208498176 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/3885337784451458141838661669647037813284813678104279042503624819477808570410416996352 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/7770675568902916283677323339294075626569627356208558085007249638955617140820833992704 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/15541351137805832567354646678588151253139254712417116170014499277911234281641667985408 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av., for 1/31082702275611665134709293357176302506278509424834232340028998555822468563283335970816 cent per month. Also, a 1-room house, on Thirty-second-st., near Prairie

UTAH.

Brigham Young's Wives.

Who They Are, and What They Look Like.

The Prophet's Lost Loves.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE, June 22.

I suppose every person, or at least nine out of ten, who visit Utah for the first time, have been attacked by a morbid desire to learn something about Brigham Young and his wives. I confess to a consuming curiosity in this direction, and was no sooner set down in Salt Lake than I began to inquire after Brigham, his numerous wives, and multitudinous progeny. I consulted the writings of Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Stenhouse, and Brigham's discourses; I interviewed old Mormons afyly; I talked with Mormon ladies; and did all a persistent Bohemian could to find out about the Prophet and his household. The result was not satisfactory; but I consoled myself with the reflection that I had gone deeper into the mysteries of the harem than any writer who had preceded me.

According to my information, Brigham has been married and "sealed" to thirty women. Mrs. Stenhouse admits she knew nineteen of these, and puts them down as follows:

FIRST AND LEGAL WIFE.

1. Mary Ann Angel Young.

POLYGAMIC WIVES.

2. Clara Decker Young;
3. Lucy Decker Young;
4. Vacelia Free Young;
5. Harriet Cook Young;
6. Mrs. Twiss Young;
7. Eliza Burgess Young;
8. Susan Snively Young;
9. Lucy Bigler Young;
10. Emmeline Harvey Rogers Young;
11. Martha Bowker Young;
12. Margaret Pierce Young;
13. Amelia Folsom Young;
14. Augusta Cobb Young;
15. Eliza Ann Jay Webb Young.

"SPIRITUAL" WIVES.

16. Emily Partridge Young;
17. Zina D. Huntington Jacobs Young;
18. Eliza R. Snow Young;
19. Mary Van Cott Cobb Young.

In addition to these well-known by Mrs. Stenhouse, Mrs. W— now:

20. Ellen Rockwood Young;
21. Jemima Angel Young;
22. Margaret Alley Young;
23. Mrs. Hampton;
24. Mrs. Smith Y
25. Clara Chase

Leaving five wives still to be accounted for.

Of the above-named ladies, Emily Partridge, Zina D. Huntingdon, Mrs. Smith, and Eliza R. Snow were formerly sealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and are now "proxy" wives to Brigham, merely for time, expecting to join their other husband and be his wives in eternity.

Taking up the ladies in the order in which they are named, first comes the legal wife of Brigham Young:

1. ANN ANGEL YOUNG—Was born in New York State, and is about the same age as the Prophet, but not so well preserved. She has five children, named John, Brigham, Joseph, Alice, and Luna. Each of the sons is married, and has three wives. Alice is the first wife in the family of a Mormon who has four wives, and Luna is the wife of a young Mormon who has taken for his second wife the daughter of Brigham Young, who is a half-sister of the first wife. Alice also has for an associate wife in her husband's household a half-sister, Ann Angel Young, Brigham's first wife, is a good woman, and is beloved by her children, but Brigham allows her a house by herself, but it is said he seldom visits her. It was this woman who bore him his three prominent sons, who are said to be the smartest of all the Prophet's children. Ann Angel is the first is said long ago to have become indifferent to additions made to her husband's household. Secure in the affections of her children, she devotes her time to their interests, or who for the time being may chance to be her visitors.

2. CLARA DECKER YOUNG—Is a favorite wife of the Prophet. She is a genial, intelligent, and good-looking, with a fine, stout figure. She has a sister who is also a wife of Brigham, but Clara is much superior to her sister, in point of intellect, and is said to be greatly attached to her part of Brigham.

3. LUCY DECKER, OR LUCY DECKER SEELY—Was married to Isaac Seely, and went with her husband and two children to Nauvoo, where they joined the Mormons. Seely is said to have been a worthless fellow, but was kind to his family. Brigham saw Lucy, she wife, and loved her, even as David of old loved Bathsheba. What to do with Seely was the vexed question. There was no war, and so the Prophet could not conveniently have him killed of; but he did the next best thing—he sent him on a mission." Brigham then told Lucy he could give her an "exaltation" in the eternal world, and make her a queen in the first resurrection; so she was sealed to the Prophet, and gave up her lover, and married the Prophet of the Lord. In appearance, Eliza is small, with large, dark eyes, black hair, and swarthy complexion, and slightly pockmarked. She looks like a good-natured English serving-woman, and would be only one of the Prophet's wives among a host as American. She has several children, all of whom I saw in Utah.

4. SUSAN SNIVELY—A stout woman of middle stature, with dark hair, light eyes, and dull uninteresting face. She is said to be the dullest of all Brigham's women, but spins and weaves all the garments of the family. She is a hard-working, kind-hearted person, and of a very quiet and retiring disposition. She has no children, and therefore adds nothing to her husband's glory.

5. LUCY BIGLOW—Very pretty, lady-like, and lively. It was of her Governor Harding said: "She is the most delightful woman I have met for many a day." Governor Harding met her the subject of a very short conversation. At a ball where Brigham introduced the Governor to a number of his wives, Governor Harding asked the privilege of leading Lucy to the dance. "The President has introduced me to several Mrs. Youngs, but as well might the Governor of Massachusetts go to Heaven without giving me their names." "Well, Governor," replied the lady, archly, "the seraphic star spears now passing is to be named Lucy." The lady is slender and graceful, with a fine head of short, brown hair, angular nose, and pouty mouth. She is still young, quite handsome, and fond of dancing. In conversation, she is always bright, intelligent, and entertaining. She is such a woman as any husband might be proud of, and she would ornament any home.

6. HARRIET BARNEY—A slender, hazel-eyed woman, with light brown hair. She is said to be as beautiful in temper and grace as she is lovely in person. Patient and forbearing, she is one who would rather suffer wrong than do wrong. She left a husband to become a Mormon, and is devoted to the Prophet and her religion. She had three children by her first husband, but has none by the Prophet.

7. MARTHA BOWKER—Is quite small of stature, and has black hair and eyes. She is a plain, sensible woman, dresses neatly, and is not bad looking.

8. MARGARET PIERCE—A spirited-looking little lady, with blue eyes and light hair. She has several children.

9. AMELIA FOLSOM—One of the Prophet's last wives, and so often described, and so well known to the public as to scarcely need mention here. She was a native of Portsmouth, but lived a long time in Salt Lake before her marriage. It is said that, at the time the Prophet sought her hand, she was engaged, and that it nearly broke her heart to sever the engagement. Brigham persuaded her to marry him, however, and took her to the harem to live. The Folsom is about 25 years of age, plays and sings well, and is quite good-looking. She is high-spirited, and often gives the Prophet her mind in not very mild terms.

10. AUGUSTA COBB—Is a native of Massachusetts, and a fine-looking woman. She is large, has dark hair, gray eyes, and clear complexion. She left a husband and good home in Boston to become a Mormon, and ultimately a polygamic wife. She had an interesting family of little children by her first husband, but brought only one daughter—Charlotte—with her to Salt Lake. Her son, James Cobb, after finishing his course in the East, came West to take his mother and sister out of Polygamy; but, yielding to the seductive influences of the Church, he himself became a Mormon, and remained at Salt Lake. Charlotte Cobb was for a long time "the belle" of Utah. She is determinedly opposed to Polygamy.

11. ELIZA ANN WEBB—Of her I could learn nothing, except that she is one of Young's wives.

12. EMILY PARTRIDGE—Was a servant in Joseph Smith's family, and Brigham took her to wife after Joseph's death. She is tall and finely formed, has black hair, dark eyes, and a very pleasant countenance. In manners she is mild, and her disposition is amiable. She has four children, and is devoted to them.

13. ZINA D. HUNTINGDON JACOBS—A large, well-formed woman, with light hair and eyes. She is said to be melancholy; has three children of her own, and takes care of the children of Clara Chase, a dead wife of Brigham's, and of whom I shall speak presently. Zina was once married to Dr. Jacobs, a worthy man; but Brigham sent the doctor on a "mission," and, as Mrs. Waite says, "appropriated" the wife. Jacobs, I believe, is still living in California. Zina is a cultivated woman, and sometimes writes verses.

14. ELIZA ROXY SNOW—Has dark hair, turning gray, dark eyes and an intelligent and interesting face. She is "the Sweet Song stress of Zion," and has written some really meritorious verses. I only wish I had room to insert some of them here, but must be content with one verse on polygamy. She says of that institution:

"We have an ancient order,
As sung by Prophets given;
And here we have the pattern
As things exist in Heaven."

19. MARY VAN COTT COBB—This woman is set down as one of Brigham's wives, but of her I can give no account.

20. ELLEN ROCKWOOD—A slender woman, of medium height, with light hair, brown eyes, and fair complexion. She is sickly, and spends most of her time in embroidery. Ellen is quiet, even-tempered, and, it is said, quite ignorant. She has no children, and but little influence over her husband.

21. JEMIMA ANGEL—Is a sister of Brigham's first wife. She is an elderly person, with dark hair, gray eyes, and pensive face; is short and fat. She is only sealed to Young for her exaltation in the eternal world. Her first husband died many years ago. She lives by herself, and Brigham seldom visits her.

22. MARGARET ALLEY—Was the wife of Brigham, but died in 1855. She left two children by the Prophet. It is said she was much devoted to Brigham, and his neglect drove her into melancholy, and she died of a broken heart. She is described as having been a small woman, with a mild disposition, and had light hair and eyes.

23. MRS. HAMPTON—This woman first married a man named Hampton, and had by him a daughter named Emeline. Hampton died, and she married a Mr. Cole, by whom she had one child—a daughter, Violet. She remained at Nauvoo when the Mormons left there, but Brigham sent for her, and, at his command, she became his spiritual wife. She is a large, well-formed, and noble looking woman, with fine eyes, dark hair, and fair complexion.

24. MRS. SMITH—An old lady, who admired Brigham, and desired merely to be sealed to him. Young sealed her to himself for time, and to Joseph for eternity.

25. CLARA CHASE—A dead wife of Brigham. She is said to have become insane because the fickle Prophet proposed to take another rib. She was a small woman with dark hair and eyes, and quite pretty. She left four children, two of whom are living and cared for by Zina Huntingdon.

Numbers 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of Brigham's wives, I can give no account of; and it is probable they were only sealed women, and lived in distant parts of the Territory. With these are two other ladies who ought to be mentioned in connection with Brigham Young—Miss Martha Brotherton and Miss Selina Urenbeck. Brigham courted both of these young ladies, and made desperate efforts to obtain them; but they would not marry him, for reward either here or hereafter. Both fled to England, where the latter gave birth to a child in her shame, which is now living and cared for by Zina Huntingdon.

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6. HARRIET BARNEY—A slender, hazel-

ANOTHER GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Organization of the Chicago Fair Association—Proceedings of Those Meetings—Lists of Officers and Directors, Etc.

Some of our leading merchants and capitalists have resolved that Chicago shall have a grand fair. As in all other "enterprises of pith and moment," Chicago has promptly linked the action to the word, we may safely conclude that this resolution is but the prelude speedily to be followed by the event. To the people of this Continent, accustomed to see "a city born in a day," the original growth of Chicago was a notable event; its destruction by fire was also startling, but the greatest wonder, and that most calculated to inspire pride, is the unparalleled energy and pluck manifested by our citizens since the date of the conflagration. Chicago does not waste time in lamentations over adversity, neither does she rest upon her laurels. Now that the rebuilding of the business portion of the city is almost a fact accomplished, the next effort in order is one for the re-establishment of trade. The millions of money expended in rebuilding, from ruins, must and shall be made to pay a liberal interest on the investment. And how can this be more effectually and fittingly done? Not by merely announcing to the world that Chicago has survived the great fire. The press of Chicago would fail to carry out this notion, should it make such effort to tell what has been effected. Incredible traits require incontestable evidence. Strangers must be brought to witness the work that has come out of chaos. The East has had its Grand Crystal Palace Exhibition; it has had its Peace Jubilee, and they have been made to pay. It is proposed to have a Grand Fair in this city during the coming fall. St. Louis has already tried the experiment, proved the profit, and a Grand Fair has come to be one of their fixed institutions of that city. The present condition of Chicago spares it pre-eminently destitute that we should take advantage of this means of attracting strangers to our city. Curiosity to see the burnt district, combined with the ordinary attractions of a grand fair, will throng the city as it never before has been thronged, and, in the end, will prove an untold advantage to our merchants and business men generally. With the above end in view, a meeting was held at the Sherman House, June 14, to adopt suitable measures in regard to organizing a permanent Fair Association, to hold its first exposition.

On motion, H. D. Emery was elected Chairman, and F. A. Wichelman Secretary, pro tem.

Remarks favorable to the undertaking were made by George S. Bowen, John P. Reynolds, H. D. Emery, R. Edwards, F. A. Wichelman, and others.

Messrs. W. B. Clapp, Charles R. Gardner, D. A. Loring, and others, having procured a charter under the general laws of the State of Illinois, and having organized under the name of the Chicago Agricultural and Mechanical Association, desiring the approval of the citizens of Chicago, have tendered their resignations as officers of said association.

On motion of George S. Bowen, a Committee of four was appointed by the Chair to consult with the above named gentlemen in regard to the action taken, and to take steps preliminary to holding the coming autumn, and to recommend at the next meeting a list of officers for the management of the association.

The Chairman appointed as such committee, Richard Edwards, Charles R. Gardner, W. B. Clapp, and F. A. Wichelman, and, on motion of Mr. Gardner, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

After some discussion on the subject of raising funds for promoting the movement, and the grounds for the coming fair, over $12,000 was promised as a donation by the gentlemen present, and, on motion of Mr. Gardner, Richard Edwards, R. Gardner, H. D. Emery, and F. A. Wichelman were appointed a committee to recommend a plan by which the stock could be readily guaranteed the expense of the coming exposition could be raised.

The meeting adjourned until June 17.

The meeting of June 17 was called to order by the Secretary. Further time was asked by the Committee on Organization and Raising Funds, and, on motion, the meeting was adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, June 29.

Yesterday the Association was called to order by the Secretary, and the Committee on Organization reported as follows:

"Having consulted with the Directors of the Chicago Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and finding their willingness to do everything in their power to promote the objects of any organization having for its object the holding of annual expositions in or near the city of Chicago, we cheerfully recommend the adoption of the charter of the Chicago Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and the election of the following named gentlemen as Directors of the same: George Bowen, W. B. Clapp, R. Edwards, Charles R. Gardner, Richard Edwards, D. A. Loring, W. A. Butters, S. S. Hayes, John P. Reynolds, B. T. Crane, Marcus Kavanagh, and Wm. Ingman. For President—George S. Bowen. For Vice Presidents—Henry W. King, George Armour, S. J. Walker, H. D. Ogden, R. Rae, Samuel Hale, T. M. Avery, George M. Kimbark, John B. Drake, O. S. Hough, C. H. Harrison, Marshall Field, Jr., Jas. Holmes, Wm. Bross, George Isaac, O. H. McCormick, E. W. Blatchford, Wm. T. Allen, Peter Schattler, Henry Greenebaum, J. Y. Scammon, H. F. Storey, Charles L. Wilson, W. Ewing, Edmund Burke, James Hollinshead, and Van Osdel. For Treasurer—Hon. Thomas B. Bryan. For Corresponding Secretary—John P. Reynolds.

The Committee on Raising Funds for the exposition, reported as follows:

"That they had, after one consultation, recommend as follows: That the merchants, hotels, railroads, and all interested in a successful exhibition, be asked for a subscription for the purpose erecting buildings, etc., and that the cash subscription lists are circulated, a guarantee subscription be made, for the purpose of making up any deficiency in funds for payment of premiums; and further, that a Premium List of $50,000 be made up and printed, giving particulars in relation to the coming exposition, for distribution throughout the United States."

On motion, the Committee on Organization was further authorized to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws; also a Premium List, and advertise for proposals for suitable Fair Grounds, and report the same for consideration at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The report of the Committee on Raising Funds was again read.

The Committee was also authorized to appoint suitable agents to present the subject to our citizens and solicit their subscriptions, and report the said amounts to be payable to the order of the Board of Directors.

The following resolution was offered by Richard Edwards, and, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be requested to prepare an address to the public, setting forth the object, plans and wants of the Association, in order to make it a general success, and requesting the co-operation of Worlds Fair, the same to be published in all the city papers.

On motion of Mr. Wichelman, the Chairman, W. A. Butters and Richard Edwards, were appointed a Committee to present Mr George S Bowen with a testimonial signed by a large number of our leading citizens, to accept the Presidency of the Association.

On motion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

"TALKING AND THINKING."

An Admirable Essay by a Young Lady Graduate of the Chicago High School.

The following is a translation of Miss Colbert's excellent essay, "*Le Mot et Idee*," read at the High School Commencement on Friday:

Perhaps the greatest trial of the whole educational course is met with in the effort to prepare the final essay. It is a tacit challenge to the world to examine and criticise both the teacher and pupil. And the trial is even more severe when it must be made in a language other than that in which one has been accustomed to think.

This suggests the idea that the processes of talking and thinking do not always go hand in hand. Words are generally supposed to be the cloth in which thought is clothed, but seldom employed to conceal the desires and intentions of the speaker. Language is sometimes found to be the direct expression of the thought, and in these cases we find that though words may be the slaves of thought, they do not render it servile. But the most pitiable process of talking is that in which one tries to employ them—as is too often done—without thinking.

Certainly it is not desirable that we should always say what we *think*; but it is a matter for deep regret that so many people speak without thinking. And not only that, but that a habit of prattle without thought has for older persons to do it is unpardonable; it reduces them to a level with children, who, in their childish and ingenious efforts to make themselves understood have often been admired and described by close students of nature. Besides this, it has been found if each sound that is uttered by the animal is intended to express a definite meaning, from the lion's roar down to the chirping of the canary of the alligator, designed to deceive its prey.

When all around us seems to be in earnest, having a definite object in view, it is unwise for us ever to think that man, the only being capable of consecutive thought and close reasoning, should waste his time in talking without thinking. Much more harm results from words thoughtlessly spoken than from malice. If we could realize the disastrous consequences that so often follow words unthinkingly spoken, we should see the necessity of guarded speech. If circumstances require that the conversation be continuous, it is much better to resort to sanitary and wholesome traits than to indulge in scandal.

It is painful to see the evidence of want of thought presented in the conversation of a person who commences a sentence without being able to finish it. He has nothing to say, or having something to say, do not know how to say it. The common sense would dictate that we should keep quiet, and show that we, at least, appreciate the value of the aphorism, "Silence is golden, and silence is golden."

The necessity of articulate speech is one of those which distinguishes us from the brute creation, we ought surely to take pride in so meeting our conscience as that they shall not be liable to incessantly reproach us. A head well stored with ideas exactly the opposite of those we intended to convey.

One of the most important benefits of the study of the languages is that it expands our thinking powers, by leading us to express the same ideas in different ways. Each language has its own idioms, or modes of expressing thought; and it has even been said that a man has as many different sets of ideas as the languages of language in which he can converse, or write. Tats is true, if the man be a philosopher, but if not, he only succeeds in proving that it is possible to, perverse several languages, and yet be only able to say a foolish thing in any one of them.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Meeting of the Inspectors—Bills Audited—Arrangement for the Boarding of Jail Prisoners, Etc.

The Board of Bridewell Inspectors met at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Madill in the chair. Present, Inspectors Hammond, Wahl, Haines, and Superintendent Potter.

The Superintendent presented a statement of the receipts of the Bridewell, aggregating $12,170 57, which were ordered to be filed, also, a statement of cash received from April 1 to June 13, amounting to $2,000.

On motion, Potter was ordered to be paid, on account, to Charles Fitzsimmons, for lumber, etc., $1,849 and $3,819 50.

The Mayor was authorized to certify all bills for miscellaneous articles without presentation to the Board.

Commissioner Jones, of the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, of the Board of County Commissioners, appeared and stated the purpose of ascertaining what the Board would charge per day for taking care of the county prisoners and allow for their board, etc. He stated that the average number now confined in the County Jail, of which seven were to be discharged in July, six in August, and the remainder in October and November.

All the members of the Board participated in a discussion of the question, and all thought it was an act of charity to remove the prisoners from their present location to the quarters.

It was finally agreed, if the Council would authorize them to do so, to take the prisoners at 40 cents a day, allowing nothing for their labor, as they could not be employed at present.

The Superintendent was instructed to charge $1 a week for board for men employed in the brick yards, and 40 cents a meal to visitors, and heretofore the men in the employ of the contractors, who are obliged to live near the Bridewell, have been charged $3 per week, and visitors and others 50 cents per meal. The Superintendent does not like the plan, but cannot very well dispense with it.

After the confirmation of several appointments made by the Superintendent, the Board adjourned.

CHICAGO UNION LEAGUE.

Organization of a Politico-Social Club Last Evening—A Committee on Organization Appointed.

In response to a circular, distributed among the "known supporters of the present Administration," twenty gentlemen assembled in Parlor 1, Tremont House, last evening, to organize a Union League Club. Nearly three hundred circulars were distributed, yet only a handful of the faithful came. Alderman Bowen presided. He did not know the object of the meeting well enough to state it, so he called upon Colonel Thompson for an explanation.

Colonel Thompson said that there had been an informal organization of a club effected. Twenty or thirty young men had met at the Tremont House several times, and their opinions upon the subject were various. Some favored a permanent club of a social character, and others a purely political club. They had finally arrived at a conclusion to organize a political club, with sociality thrown in. An organization was effected, constitution adopted, and a corps of officers were elected, and the thing seemed to be making successful progress. In conversation with other gentlemen, he had learned that no politics should be admitted. He therefore would suggest the propriety of the meeting adopting resolutions, which he presented:

Resolved, That it is the opinion and recommendation of this meeting that a club should be formed in Chicago, to be entitled a politico- and similar in its character and purposes to the Union League Clubs of Philadelphia and New York, to be called the —— Club, of Chicago.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed by the Chair and charged with the duty of calling a meeting of the persons here represented, securing subscriptions to the capital stock, and taking such further measures as may be deemed necessary for the prompt formation of such an organization.

He added that it was deemed desirable to incorporate such a club, as it could then obtain the immunity under the general law passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Beam thought "Union League" ought to be stricken out, and "Republican Club" inserted. There were a large number of persons who had an idea that such a club was a dark lantern affair and he thought the Chairman was added to the Committee.

The Secretary then read letters from Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., George Armour, Esq., and George Gage, Esq., expressing their sympathy with the movement, and regretting that they were unable to attend.

Discussion on the resolutions was then continued.

Colonel Easton favored the organization of a Union League Club. Why could there not be a purely political club in Chicago? They were successful in the East, and would be here. The members would become acquainted with one another and with politicians, and, becoming interested in politics, better men would be elected for the offices. Literature might be added, and good results effected. The club should be made self-supporting, and